INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1008.

VOL. XVII NO. 190--- BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 12 1929 ONE ANNA

CONCENTRATE ON FREEDOM'S BATTLE

"Muslims Can't Stand Aloof From Congress"

JINNAH HALL MEETING

Marching Orders for Communal Fanatics

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party a largely attended public meeting was held at the Peoples Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the Party, at the outset read out a telegram received from Imam Saheb of Ahmedabad. The following is the text of the telegram:—

IMAM SAHEB'S WIRE.

"Extremely sorry, cannot attend being ill. Muslims should safeguard their rights by joining Congress. Otherwise impossible. Wish you success."

In opening the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Brelvi referred to the improvement in the political atmosphere of the country during the last few days. The All-India Congress Committee which met at Allahabad had, by its decision, saved the country from a controversy which threatened to paralyse the forces of Nationalism.

MAULANA'S "FATWA".

Nationalist forces had again come to have increasing sway on Muslims as was proved by the establishment of the All-India Nationalist Party and the Congress Muslim Party. These Parties had not been started too soon. Since the suspension of the Non-Co-operation movement, proceeded Mr. Brelvi, a tendency had crept in among Muslims to confine their activities to assertion of their rights and neglecting their duty of co-operating with Hindus in the struggle for national freedom. So strong indeed had this tendency grown that they refused to take their proper share in the nation's struggle for freedom. It was this tendency which had led Mr. Shaukat Ali to issue his "Fatwa" against the Congress. But it was a significant fact that in none of his speeches or writings Mr. Shaukat Ali had formulated any course of action for his corelgionists to follow in order to hasten the country's freedom. It was to combat this pernicious tendency that the Nationalist Muslim Party and the Congress Muslim Party had been started. It was the principle and policy of these two Parties to work hand in hand with other communities in the struggle for freedom and to foster such feelings between the minorities and majorities that that the Hindus would treat the Muslim demands in a spirit of true patriotism, and that the Muslims would formulate their demands in a spirit of Nationalism.

Mr. Brelvi then made a passing reference to the Gandhi-Jinnah pourparlers. "Let us hope", he said, "that the conference between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah will bring happy results."

SUPPORTER OF NEHRU REPORT.

Continuing, Mr. Brelvi said he wished in this connection to make to Hindu Nationalists an earnest appeal which he trusted would not be misunderstood. He told the audience that he was a staunch supporter of the Nehru Report with which his only quarrel was that it perpetuated reservation of seats even for ten years. That there should be even reservation of seats for the Muslims was indeed unfortunate and humiliating to the Muslims. He was not in favour of the amendments proposed by the Muslim League to the Report. But he could not speak for his community and the fact could not be ignored that these amendments had

(Continued on Page 8)

HARMONY AT HAGUE

Financial Commission to Resume Discussion To-day

"I AM ACCUSED OF BITTER TONGUE BUT I HAVE A GOOD HEART," SAYS SNOWDEN

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Hague meeting of the heads of the six principal Delegations resulted in restoration of harmony. The Financial Commission will resume general discussion on 12th August.

LATER.

The meeting lasted hour and half. Mr. Snowden explained to M. Cheron that he had no intention whatever of being offensive. He smilingly said "I have been accused with having bitter tongue but it is also admitted I have good heart."

M. Cheron accepted Mr. Snowden's statement and said he also had never dreamt of hurting anybody's feelings.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS STILL INDIGNANT

PARIS, Aug. 11.

Mr. Snowden's apologia has not conciliated French press all sections of which are indignant.

"Petit Parisien" refers to Mr. Snowden's "spiteful" intervention.

"Le Journal" recalls fact that Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons had described the French as cheats.

"Echo De Paris" refers to Mr. Snowden's "gross insults and insolence."

"Ere Nouvelle" says: "Mr. Snowden has deliberately involved England in most foolish adventure."

"Le Peuple", Trade Union organ, says it has been consternated by attitude of professedly Socialist Government.—Reuter.

MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Hague.—Mr. Snowden has issued a statement withdrawing the words "grotesque and ridiculous" applied to M. Cheron's interpretation of the Balfour Note, and explaining that the words as used in England are not unparliamentary or discourteous. He disclaims any intention of hurting M. Cheron's feelings.

MEETING MR. SNOWDEN'S OBJECTION

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Rugby.—The situation arising out of Mr. Snowden's speech at the Hague Conference on the Reparations was discussed yesterday by the French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegates outside the Conference. According to press correspondents, one result of the discussion was apparently the agreement that Mr. Snowden's objections regarding deliveries in kind might be met.

FIRST REAL STEP.

What is regarded as the first real step towards the continuation of the financial side of the Conference was made when the Finance Committee met this morning Replying to a speech by Mr. Graham, President, British Board of Trade, who explained the British view-point regarding deliveries in kind, M. Cheron, the French Finance Minister said this matter was open to discussion and indicated that a way out of the difficulty was possible. On the other two points of Mr. Snowden's objections namely reduction of the British percentage of Reparations receipts and the assignment of an unduly large proportion of unconditional payments to France, the result of yesterday's discussions are not known.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

On the political side of the Conference progress has been made. The Political Committee yesterday, resuming discussion on the question of Evacuation of the Rhineland, accepted in principle the setting up of a technical subcommittee to work out details of the evacuation.—B.O.W.

RS. ONE LAKH FOR COTTAGE SPINNING WHEEL

Prize Offered By A. I. Spinners' Association

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Hon. Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur. Ahmedabad, writes:—

"The Council of the All-India Spinners' Association has decided to award a prize of Rs. 1,00,000 or £7,700 to the winner who will hand over to the Council a spinning wheel or a combination of spinning wheel and carder fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The spinning wheel should be handy in size and should be worked by hand or by foot in an ordinary Indian village cottage.

2. It should be such as one woman may work at it for 8 hours a day without undue strain.

3. It should be capable of utilising hand-carded slivers or have attachment for carding.

4. The output of yarn should be 16,000 yards of 12 to 20 counts in 8 hours' continuous working.

5. The machine should be such as can be made available in India at a price not exceeding Rs. 150.

6. The construction of the machine should be substantial and capable of being used say, 20 years with occasional replacement of wearing parts. The replacement charges should be reasonable and may not exceed 5 per cent. of the cost of the machine per year.

7. The competitors should deliver at their own cost at Sabarmati their machines for examination on or before 30th October, 1930. The competitors may protect their machines by patent during examination. The winner will have to transfer patent rights to the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association without reservation.

8. The judges shall be Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta of Khadi Pratisthan, Sjt. Lakshmidas Purushottam, Technical Director, Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Director, Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu. In the event of disagreement between the judges, Gandhiji shall be the referee and failing him Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Teheran.—Amir Mofakham has been appointed 'Ilkhani' (Chief) of Bakhtiaris and Morteza Kuli Khan, Samsamsaltaneh's son, 'Ilbegi' of the same tribe.—Reuter.

CHANGE CONGRESS CREED

Lesson of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

In a statement to the Press Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar says:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson and the whole of the Labour Party deserves the warmest congratulations on the proposed treaty with the Egyptian people. We in India never learn the lesson properly. We are still hesitating to claim full independence and are obsessed by our inferiority complex. The want of a bold lead and the adherence to a policy of drift are responsible for the woeful depression and stagnation. In the old age European monarchs in order to keep their own people quiet used to go to war in a neighbouring country. Are we to be squabling among ourselves in raising academic discussion in order to postpone or not to carry on the inevitable fight for Swaraj? Nothing but an alteration in the creed of the Congress to independence will make it a distinct Swaraj organisation. The constructive programme and Council work admirable in themselves are not part of the direct visible fight for Swaraj. The continuance of the policy of repression after the Labour Party came into power with the heart-rending treatment of some political prisoners forcing them to hunger strike and generally the repressive policy throughout India show that the bureaucracy here will not allow the Labour Party to interfere in Indian affairs in the same spirit in which they have interfered in Egyptian affairs. In all probability the Labour Party itself has greater reservations regarding India and will not do things unless you force them to do and nothing but a bonafide declaration of Independence with the willingness to suffer all its consequences will put that pressure on the Labour Party and the British people.

I don't know whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his Party will keep the promise they made last year when we were in London.—A. P.

JUTE MILL STRIKE

Settlement in Sight

CALCUTTA. Aug. 10.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, M.L.C. Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.L.C., had a conference with Mr. R. B. Laird, M.L.C., President of the Indian Jute Mill Association and ascertained from him the fact that none of the alleged grievances of the workers were ever put forawrd before him. What had happened was the outcome of rumours. Mr. Laird agreed to meet Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta and other Labour leaders in his office with a view to settling the dispute and to publish officially terms of concession regarding proportionate wages. It is understood women workers in certain areas are anxious to resume work as early as possible.—A.P.

Bomb Incident at Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

News has been received here that a bomb was thrown at Garshanker and it slightly injured Zaildar. A police official was beside the Zaildar at the time. Details are lacking.—A. P.

GANDHI-JINNAH POURPARLERS

Attempt at Permanent Hindu-Muslim Understanding

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

Interesting developments in the nature of a permanent Hindu-Muslim understanding are expected from the pourparlers which commenced in Bombay on Sunday between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived from Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Mail on Sunday morning and was received by a large number of friends and admirers on the Grant Road Station. He motored to the residence of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan at Gamdevi, where he will put up during his stay in Bombay.

GANDHIJI'S MISSION.

The mission that has brough Mahatmaji to Bombay is to conciliate Muslim opinion with regard to the Nehru report and to open fresh negotiations with Mr. M. A. Jinnah with a view to make the Nehru Constitution acceptable to Mussalmans.

OPTIMISM IN CONGRESS CIRCLES.

Shortly after arrival, Mahatmaji left for Mr. Jinnah's place where a Conference 'in camera' took place for over two hours. A good deal of optimism prevail in Congress circles regarding the outcome of the pourparlers and hopes are entertained as to the success of the mission.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU PRESENT.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was present at tse conference which took place between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah on the Hindu-Muslim question.

The Ali Brothers were closeted with the Mahatma for over an hour at "Mani Bhuvan", Gamdevi, in the evening. It is understood Mahatma discussed with the Ali Brothers the reasons that had led them to rebel against the Congress and Nehru Report and if possible to find out whether they were agreeable to a reasonable compromise.

MAHATMA SEALS HIS MOUTH.

A "Chronicle" representative interviewed Mahatma Gandhi before he left for Ahmedabad on Sunday night. The Mahatma could not be induced to say how far he had succeeded in his mission.

Beyond the fact that "he discussed with Mr. Jinnah and the Ali Brothers matters of common interest" he would not say anything.

Q. What is the result of the Conference?

"A FRIENDLY TALK."

The Mahatma replied: "It was a friendly talk. I would ask you not to infer any thing from it."

GANDHIJI'S INTERVIEW.

In a statement to the Associated Press regarding his meeting to-day with Mr. Jinnah Mahatma Gandhi said: It was no more than a friendly private conference between us two upon questions of public interest. Ever since her return from her visit to the West Mrs. Naidu has been busying herself with bringing all persons and parties together and this interview was due to her activities."—A. P.

60 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

Starving Themselves to Death to Protest Against Barbarous Treatment

BHAGATSINGH & DUTT'S HEROIC MARTYRDOM

Country-wide Sympathy for "Mac-Swineys" in Lahore Jail

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

Bhagatsingh and Dutt enter on 60th day of hunger strike while Jatindas and others enter on 30th day of hunger strike. Last night Das had high fever which came down to 99.4 this morning. He vomitted water and had no sleep. Though repeatedly requested by the Doctor in attendance to take medicine Das is reported to have refused to take medicine.

Trivedi has been admitted into hospital and is not able to speak because of certain trouble in throat and is taking neither medicine nor enema.

Jaidev had fever, other conditions remaining same.

Out of 14 under—trials in Lahore Conspiracy case 11 are hunger-striking and three are not. Das, Ajoy, Shivvarma, Jaidev, Kamalnath and Tewari are reported to be very weak and to be unfit to attend the court to-morrow.—Free Press.

CONDITION OF HUNGER-STRIKERS

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The report from jail till noon today indicates slight improvement in the general conditions of Jatindranath Das. Last night he had a temperature of 101 which came down to 99.4 this morning. Excepting pains in the chest and stomach, he is feeling better and looks more cheerful.

Shiv Varma's condition took a sudden change for the worse. He could speak in whispers only. This morning he got a slight rise in temperature.

Last night Ajoy Ghose took some water. It is learnt that feeding by force has been stopped for the last five days as he was considered unfit to stand the same.

Jaidev is same as yesterday.—Free Press.

BOMBAY YOUTHS OBSERVE BHAGATSINGH-DUTT DAY

Freedom the only Remedy to End Barbarous Treatment to Politicals

Bombay observed the All-India Political Prisoners' Day at a crowded public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall organised by the Bombay Youth League on Sunday night. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas who presided drew vivid picture of the plight of the political prisoners in India. He said that the country could expect nothing better from the alien Government. Bhagat Singh, Dutt and others who were on hunger strike in the Lahore Jail would have been the ornaments of any other countries.

THEIR CRIME.

Their crime seemed to be only their zeal to serve the cause of their country's freedom. Whether one agreed with their methods or not, the sympathy of the people of India was with them in their heroic struggle against the barbarous treatment meted out to them in the jails.

Maulvi Mahomed Ali then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League condemns the barbarous and brutal treatment meted out to the political prisoners in India and offers its falicitations to Messrs. Bhagat Singh, Dutt, Jatin Das and other Lahore prisoners for the heroic hunger-strike at the risk of their lives to draw the attention of the world to the sad state of affairs in India with regard to political prisoners".

FIGHTING FOR A JUST CAUSE.

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the audience the Maulvi Saheb said that the British Government never conceded to the public demands unless they were pressed to the breaking point. The motto of that Government was "prestige first and justice afterwards." Proceeding he said that Bhagat Singh, Dutt and others had went on hunger strike not for some personal gains, but they were asserting the rights of all the political prisoners. Every one of the national workers should be prepared to face the same predicament if he were earnest in their fight for the political emancipation of their country. Therefore in protesting against the treatment meted out to the political prisoners they were fighting for a just cause.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy who seconded the resolution referred to the hunger strike of Terence MacSwiney in Ireland. His death in jail added a great momentum to the Irish struggle and he was sure that the sufferings of the Lahore prisoners would have its natural repurcussions on the national struggle for freedom. He then made a stirring appeal to prepare for the coming struggle.

Mr. Maneklal Vakil in supporting the proposition, said that the barbarous treatment meted out to political prisoners in this country did not benefit a civilised government.

"AN IMPOTENT PROTEST".

In further supporting the resolution Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami declared that their protest in the matter would be at best an impotent one. They had to turn the searchlight within themselves and realise that for the sufferings of the political prisoners they were themselves responsible. He referred to the large number of eminent Indian patriots who had been branded as exiles and shut out of their own Motherland. The only remedy was to have the will to be free; and when freedom was won, as Pandit Jawaharlal said, there would be no political prisoners.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who followed declared that he did not care a brass button whether the Lahore prisoners were criminals or not. They had the right for decent, human and civilised treatment. They had the fullest sympathy and support in their suffering and the cause which they sought to serve by that.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried amidst great enthusiasm. The meeting then terminated.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

—:o:—

Bureau Superficially Bearish

SERIOUS DETERIORATIONS IN AUGUST

The following market was issued by Messrs. A. Norden and Co. on the 11th July at New York:—

COTTON:—According to the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, the cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1st amounted to 48.457,000 acres, an increase of 1,511,000, or 3.2 per cent., compared with the revised official estimate of the area in cultivation a year ago. The figures were slightly less than expected and, in conjunction with fears of severe damage, promoted a fair volume of short covering and trade buying despite the generally favourable character of southern weather advices.

In view of the exceptionally havy weevil infestation reported from almost all sections of the belt and of the possibility that the pest may cause a reduction in the yield per acre comparable with that brought about in 1921, 1922 and 1923, we direct attention to the following Government crop indications published in those years and to the end-of-season ginning returns:

Crop Indication as of:	June 25th	July 25th
1921	8,433,000	8,203,000
1922	11,065.000	11,449,000
1923	11,412.000	11,516,000

Final Ginnings (Equivalent 500-lb. bales).	
1921	7,953,641
1922	9,762,969
1923	10,139,671

It will be observed that in none of the three years mentioned was the initial crop promise maintained. In 1922 and 1923, estimates of the prospective yield were raised between June 25th and July 25th but, subsequently, crop prospects deteriorated rapidly. While the number of bales ginned from the crop of 1921 was only 500,000 below the estimate made on the basis of the June 25th condition, it is of interest to note that the outlook was considered to be so poor on September 25th that the Government reduced their crop estimate to 6,537,000 bales.

The importance of the figures quoted lies, we think, in the indication which they give that in weevil years serious deterioration of crop prospects occurs after, rather than before the end of July. Our conclusion is that, given a continuance of present weather conditions which, in consequence of frequent showers, are favourable to both cotton plants and weevils, the Government report to be published on August 8th, giving the condition of the crop as of August 1st, will have a superficially bearish aspect. On any good decline which may occur before or after its publication, however, we feel that favourable opportunities for purchases are likely to be offered. Present quotations for future delivery contracts are from Dol. 14 to Dol. 19 a bale below those ruling a year ago and, while the Federal Farm Board, the organization of which has been practically completed, will unquestionably use its power, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of the ruinous decline which occurred in 1926, the limit to which speculation may force prices in the event of a crop disaster is difficult to foreeast.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May
New York	18.67	18.85	18.95
Liverpool	9.99	9.94	9.96

OUR WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

—:o:—

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee).

Bombay Aug. 10.

The American market this week was on the whole weak and shows a net decline of 85 points. At the commencement of the week, the market declined on long liquidation and favourable weather, and then the fluctuations were irregular due to pre-Bureau squarring of accounts. The outstanding feature of the week was the publication of the first Bureau Report on the 8th instant, estimating the condition as on the 1st instant at 69.6 and probable production 15,543,000 bales against the condition 67.9 and production 14,291,000 bales published same time last year. The ginnings upto the 31st July have been 86,970 bales against 87,888 bales same time last year. The yield per acre is given as 159.3 lbs. against 152.2 lbs. same time last year. The Bureau estimate being larger than expected, there was heavy liquidation causing a decline of 58 points. The highest price for the N. October position touched during the week was 19.10 on the 2nd instant and the lowest 18.32 on the 8th instant the range for the week being 78 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 17.3/4 lower. Early, the market was easy in sympathy with America but afterwards remained steady on buying in the hope that the Report would be bullish. The Report being bearish, the market declined sharply at the close on long liquidation. Commission Houses and Japanese were buyers at the decline. The highest rate for Broach A./May touched during the week was Rs. 352 on the 7th instant and the lowest Rs. 335-1/4 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 16-3/4.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 8th August 1929 are 3,307,135 bales against 3,409.158 bales last year and Exports total 2,668,831 bales against 2,120,545 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 539,819 bales against 453,534 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 8th August is estimated at 943,200 bales against 1,140,575 bales same time last year.

The Government crop estimate of 15,543,000 bales has been slightly above expectations but from the cable advices received with the Report, it appears that with the Report, it appears that this figure is arrived at on the supposition of usual weather for the balance of the season. Therefore, the crop being still in the midst of the critical period, any favourable turn in the weather would cause a reduction in the crop ideas. Also, the Report is discounted in the decline that came with it. We are therefore in favour of making purchases scale down.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.	
Scinde Fully Good	6.05—.05
Scinde Fine	6.30—.05
Scinde Superfine	6.55—.05
Bengal Good	5.80—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.05—.05
Bengal Fine	6.30—.05
Oomra Good	6.95—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.25—.05
Oomra Fine	7.55—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.15—.05
Broach Fine	8.40—.05
Broach Superfine	8.65—.05

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 10	
October	18.01—.14
December	18.26—.12
January	18.30—.11
March	18.50—.10
May	18.68—.08
Middling Spot	17.95—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 10	
October	17.90—.11
December	18.17—.07
Middling Spot	18.00—.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 10.	Bales
Day's Receipts at all	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	,,
U.S. Ports	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	,,

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 10.	Opening	Closing
August		9.71—.65
September		9.66—.65
October	9.71	9.66—.66
November		9.63—.65
December		9.64—.66
January	9.71	9.65—.68
February	9.77	9.67—.68
March		9.72—.67
April		9.72—.67
May		9.76—.67
June		9.75—.67
July	9.79	9.76—.68
August		9.72—.68
Middling Spot		10.02—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.	
October ...	15.78—.06
November ...	15.78—.06
January ...	15.97—.06
March ...	19.69—.06
May ...	16.27—.09
July ...	16.32—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot ...	16.40—.10

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 10.

Silver: Market is quietly steady.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-

London, Aug. 10.

1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills. 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug 10.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	closed
T.T. Amsterdan on London	closed
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	closed
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.96
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 10.

Demand Bills 484.31

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—

Aug/Sept s'ment sellers £20-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Aug./Sept. s'ment sellers £17-15-0

Rapeseed, Toria:—

Aug./Supt. s'ment sellers £20-0-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 10.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12.

Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/1-1/2.

C and F Bombay:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/2-3/4.

C and F Karachi:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/3-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Aug. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 10-3/4d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 10.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: closed.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Aug. shipment sellers 46/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—Aug./Sept. shipment sellers 46/6.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—Aug/Sept. shipment Liverpool quoted 52.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:— Aug/Sept. shipment Liverpool quoted 52/6.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed. Calcutta, ton:—

Aug/Sept. s'ment sellers £20-2-6.

Linseed. Calcutta, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £20-5-0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

Aug./Sept. s'ment Hull sellers £19-7-6.

Linseed, Bombay ton:—

Aug/Sept. s'ment sellers £21-0-0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Sept./Dec. delivery sellers 33/11-1/4.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Jan./April delivery paid 33/6.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

6 months Discounts 6 1/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Call Money 1-1/2 per cent. Nom.

1 month 1 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready

Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4 Mail.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Sept.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.

Bangs Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.

Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Jan.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mail.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 279

Banks Selling T T 278 3/4

Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 916

Banks Buying D D 928

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 130 1/2.

Banks Buying 60 days 128.

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 160 3/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84 3/4 9th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8 10th inst.

Japan/London 1/11 1/8 9th inst.

London/Paris 123.93 9th inst.

London/Belgium 34.890 9th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.215. 9th inst.

London/Italy 92.80 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 8th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 9th inst.

Silver London Ready £24/3/16 8th inst. £24 1/4 9th inst.

Silver London Forward £24 5/16 8th inst. £24 3/8 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready £52 1/2 8th inst. 52 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos £5 7/16 per cent 8th inst. 5 1/2 per cent. 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos £5 7/8 per cent 8th inst. 6 1/8 per cent. 9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent. Mos. 4 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/11.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12.0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/1/0, 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Oct. close at s. 9/9 1/2d. 5/8d.

Dec. close at s. 10 1d. 5/8d.

Mar close at s. 10/4 1/2d. 2/8d.

Wheat Chicago.

Sept. per bushel doll 1.34-7/8 0.

Dec. per bushel doll 1.34-7/8 0.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.47-3/4 0.

Wheat Cable:

"Some rain River Plate (Argentine) causing easiness."

Winter Production 568 million bushels and indicated Production Spring Wheat 156 million bushels, total 724 million bushels.

WHEAT TELEGRAM.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"American Government. reports production Winter Wheat 568000000, Rye 41000000, indicated production Spring Wheat 156000000, Corn 2741000000, Oats 1020300000."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	40	364,153
Central India	553	387,481
Barsi and Nagar	13	261,752
Hyderabad-Gaorani	49	84,841
Berar	403	789,655
Central Provinces	61	392,703
Total Oomras	1,119	2,280585
Dholera	99	245,304
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana		50,875
Sind-Punjab	200	133,979
Broach		195,331
Coompta & Dharwar	357	125,547
Westerns-Northerns	1,424	58,329
Cocoanada		0
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	12	39,665
Persian		1,774
American		11,168
Egyptian and African	400	106,021
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		47
Total	3,611	3,310,746

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 8th Aug. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,861	913,298
Japan & China	225	1,735,764
Coast Ports		19,769
Up-country by Rail		135,641
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,818
Total	4,086	2,828,290

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F.G.	210	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	210	190
Wardha-Higt Fine	200	260
Nagpur Savner	290	250
Yeotmal Fine	280	255
Arvi Fine	280	250
Amraoti Fine	265	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	250
Mulkapur Fine	255	230
Khandesh Fine	248	220
Muthia Fine	215	205
Muthia F. G.	200	190
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	265	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	250
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	265	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	250
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	...
Cambodia	390	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good	...	...
Jinja	440	
Busoga	450	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MIL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Bibadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Rachael	a0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 0
Maher	0 15 3
Kacchwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 9
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 9
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 3
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 8 0
8383	9 9 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 9 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	9 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 0
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 0 6
Dhoti Fita Chrima Yards 5 to 9	Per lb.
China	1 0 9
Simplex	1 0 6
Yards 10	
China	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 6

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY. Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements	Advertising Rates (per inch rates)					
Length of Column...21½ inches	Column Inches					
Width of Column ... 2¼ "	1 to 200 in. ...¥	4.00	801 to 1000 in....¥	2.80		
Page ..... 8 Columns	201 " 500 " ...	3.60	1000 " 1500 " ...	2.40		
	501 " 800 " ...	3.20	Above 1500 " ...	2.00		

The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

—:o:—

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st. July 1929:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2 36 00 000.
Capital Paid up	1 68 00 000.
Reserve Fund	75 00 000.
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	15 17 99 000.
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2 74 02 000.
	20 35 01 000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4 96 61 000.
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3 05 13 000.
Bills Discounted	88 67 000.
Bank Premises	55 81 000.
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2 55 10 000.
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.,	8 33 69 000.
	20 35 01 000.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Competent and experienced GUJERATI GRADUATE as RESIDENT TUTOR for a Boarding School in Bombay, Boarding and Lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No.2337 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R1811.

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI. A R1766

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhoea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming atonce cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK Co., Kashmir. T R1782

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churongate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for (1) Readership in Botany and (2) Readership in Zoology on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who, besides these, possess an Honours or Research Degree of a foreign university. Applications with the above details and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD, Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University.

32677

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a (1) Reader in Islamic Studies and (2) Reader in Urdu, on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Appplicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Candidates selected for the posts will be expected to guide research work in the departments.

The Reader in Islamic Studies must hold a Research degree of a foreign university in Islamic History or Muslim Philosophy, besides possessing a first rate knowledge of Arabic and Persian.

The Reader in Urdu must be a scholar of recognised reputation in India with some original publications to his credit. Good knowledge of English essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD, Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University.

32676

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August, 1929.

32674

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION & PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1930.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from MONDAY, the 17th of March, 1930. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the REGISTRAR, on or before the 16th of September, 1929.

32652

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEYS WOODEN FOR RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed Tender for the supply of "Keys wooden for rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form without drawings may be obtained if required at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN, Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

1st August, 1929.

32633

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD.

—:o:—

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 60 tons of Pig Lead of the best quality, soft and of a minimum purity of 99.8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must conform strictly to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN, Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

8th August, 1929.

32671

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE PERMANENT WAY MATERIAL SUCH AS RAILS, CHAIRS, POTS, CAST IRON, FISH PLATES ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of abovementioned material, which can be seen at the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of surplus and obsolete P. W. Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

D. S. BURN, Agent, G.I.P. Rly.

8th August, 1929. 32670

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHIMANLAL MAGANLAL PARIKH, SUNDERLAL MANECKLAL PARIKH and SUNDERLAL NANALAL PARIKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Trustees of the Trust of Tribhowandas Venidas deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Old Oriental Bank Building, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground since redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Bhuleshwar in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 173 1|9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 87, New No. 747, Old Survey No. 36, New Survey No. 607 and Cadastral Survey No. 2842 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5103 and Street Nos. 185-187-189 and New Street Nos. 116-18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Sha Chhotalal Dalsukhram, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhoddas Gordhandas Bhagat on or towards the North by the property of Ranchhoddas Gordhandas Bhagat and on or towards the South by the Bhuleshwar Road.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1929.

JAYANTILAL D. RANDERIA, For Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

32675

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Caeterorum of the property and credits of NANALAL HARGOWANDAS MODY, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Carriage Examiner, in the service of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company. ..... Deceased.

MANILAL DEVIDAS DALAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the Natural Guardian and Husband of Bai Bhanumati, daughter of Nanalal Hargowandas Mody, the abovenamed deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.

32681

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TATA POWER Co., Ltd.

One "Ordinary" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2295 and one "Preference" Share Certificate No. 87 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Khan Bahadur Aziz Ahmed, have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to Khan Bahadur Aziz Ahmed.

32679

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SANKLI STREET, 2ND CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

(1) All that piece of leasehold land together with buildings standing thereon, situate at Sankli Street, admeasuring about 521 square yards, forming portion of a larger piece of land and known as Plot No. 7, bearing Collector's New Nos. 13531, etc., New Survey Nos. 1—2—3|3549, Cadastral Survey No. 1771 of Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3917 (4), Street No. 7, and bounded on the East by Plot No. 16 belonging to Govindji Kuberdas, on the West by a private road, on the North by Plot No. 6 belonging to Murlidhar Premsukh and on the South by Plot No. 8 belonging to Esufally Mahomedalli.

(2) All that piece of leasehold land together with buildings standing thereon, situate at Sankli Street, admeasuring about 604 square yards, forming portion of a larger piece of land and known as Plot No. 5, bearing Collector's New Nos. 13531, etc., New Survey Nos. 1—2—3|3549, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 1768 of Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3911 (3), Street No. 6, and bounded on the East by a private road, on the West by the property let to Sardar Haji Baboo, on the North by the property of Improvement Trust, and on the South by Plot No. 4 belonging to Abdul Kayum Haibulbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

King of Homoeopathic Literature

FARRINGTON'S CLINICAL

MATERIA MEDICA

(5th Edition.)

Will be out in August.

Price Rs. 15.

Book your order early with an advance

C. RINGER & Co., Norton Buildings, CALCUTTA. Tele. Address: "Ringerco" CALCUTTA.

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Baliabhanga, (Faridpur.)

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

—:o:—

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN FANCYWARE AND TO THE PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS TO PURCHASE ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Auction Sale of fancyware silver and platedware, electric and kerosene lamps, bronze and terracotta figures, cut glassware, fancy vases, Chinaware, bone and ivoryware, etc., etc., opp. Fire Brigade Station, Hornby Road, Fort.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Navsari Building, opp: Fire Brigade Station, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

A large selection of fancy presentation articles, silver and platedware, electric and kerosene hall, table and hanging lamps, large size bronze and terracotta figures, fancy vases, Chinaware, cut glassware, fancy jardiners and pots, bone and ivoryware, Bohemian cutglass liquer sets, etc., etc.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT ANDHERI.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH BUILDING MATERIALS, BEAMS, COPINGS STONES, ETC., AT ANDHERI.

By order of the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of estate and effects of Lumberaj Bhuraji (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Andheri the property described below together with building materials, beams, copings, Stones. etc.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with messuage and out houses and trees and wells standing thereon situate at Mauze, Andheri, pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 4267 square yards or thereabouts bearing Entry Nos. 197K, 198. 330 and 372, Survey Nos. 64, 64, 109 and 123 and Pot Nos. 1/3, 4/1, 1/1 and 2/5, and the total area whereof is 36-3/4 gunthas and the total assessment is Rs. 4-8-3 and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the North by the private passage on or towards the South by a land belonging to Anandrao Pandurang, on or towards the East by a Government dispensary and on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that by a land belonging to Cama Saheb, together with building materials, beams, copings, stones, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BALES ANJAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1929. at 2 P.M (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the Godown No C 40/42 of Mr. Jumnadas Nursey on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

101 Bales Anjar Cotton.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES ARVI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1929. at 4 P.M (S. T.) at Colaba in Godown No. 2, of the Colaba Land Coy., on account of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned slightly damaged cotton salved from the late fire that had occurred at the Colaba Land Mill

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

LON CHANEY

TELL IT TO THE MARINES

A Mighty Drama of a Mighty Force! 10 Parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

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in

HUNTING TOWER

The world's greatest songster and stage comedian of all time brightens this gripping melodrama in the role of a little Scot grocer.

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
2 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia ..	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	most	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa ..		11 00C
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

with liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Dumana	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£104
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comoria ..	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore * ..	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
14th Aug.	Baroda ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
Thurs. Fri. 15/16 Aug.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
eNageto Maru ..	5001	18 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@18 Sept
@Tokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

eDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

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Telegrams "SHOSEN".
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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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CONTENTS.

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Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
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City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Strike Inquiry Court, Secretariat, 11-15 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Duke of Wellington's v. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 13.

Rovers Cup: Firestones v. North Staffords (Nasirabad), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-19 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Royal Ulsters (Poona) v. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Dhunrajgiris (Hyderabad) v. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

MRS. SAKINABAI PREMJI'S DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary the total attendance for the month of July was 6,025 out of which 710 were males 2,738 were females and 2,577 were children.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN JT. HINDU FAMILY."

MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will deliver a lecture on "Women's Rights in a Joint Hindu Family" under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Bankers in the Institute's premises on Thursday (the 15th instant), at 6-15 p.m.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall. On Tuesday, Brahma. Sutras, 8 to 9 a.m. (B T.) and from Tuesday to Saturday, Geeta, 6 to 7 p.m. (B. T.). All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

MR. BROWNE'S NOMINATION TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary states that the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. T. F. Main, O.B.E., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and he has nominated Mr. D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

MOTIBAI HOMOEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY.

An abstract of the figures of working for July, 1929, of the Motibai Homoeopathic Free Dispensary, at Second Faneswadi, Bombay, is given below:—

The number of patients who attended the Dispensary were:—Males 426, females 451, and children 625, making a total of 1,502.

FREE EYE-TREATMENT TO THE POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machve of the Blind Relief Association, treated 220 patients in July out of whom 146 were males and 74 females. Spectacles were given free to seven poor patients.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE BOMBAY.

A meeting of the representatives of Urban Banks and Thrift Societies in the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), in the Institute's office at 6 p.m. for considering how far these Banks have contributed to promote thrift and providence among their members and what facilities have been offered by them for investment of saving of the members.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

A meeting of the Fellowship will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. at the Home of Mrs. MacLean, U. F. C. Mission compound, Gowalia Tank Road, when Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will address the gathering at 6-30 p.m. on "Fellowship and Faith."

The Committee is thinking of starting a Study group and members are invited to suggest subjects of interest to be taken up by the group.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

The twentieth anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama will be celebrated on Thursday (the 22nd instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, (off Hornby Road), when Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse on "A Layman Dastur, Mr. Kharshedji Rustamji Cama." Members of the institute and friends are cordially invited. The lecture is open to the public.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

COLAH'S VERSATILE DISPLAY.

Colah again showed up well when the Parsi Gym. played against Dr. Kanga's XI on Sunday. Besides capturing 7 wickets for 39 runs including a bat-trick he scored an attractive 41 as the result of free cricket. Strangely enough M. Patel showed precisely the same figures for Dr. Kanga's XI. The Gym. was on the result of the first innings.

DR. KANGA'S XI. (1st Innings.)

F. P. Tavadia, 16; J. Dadiseth, 22; H. Mistry, 0; D. P. Tata, 16; S. A. Darnwala, 10; G. Mistry, 5; M. Patel, 6; F. Major, 4; Dr. H. D. Kanga, 4; N. Bhesania, 0; D. Havewala, not out, 1: Extras, 5. Total 89.

Bowling Analysis:—N. D. Marshall, 2 wkts. for 33 runs; S. H. Colah, 7 wkts. for 39 runs; H. J. Engineer, 1 wkt. for 3 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 31 2 for 31; 3 for 44; 4 for 67; 5 for 70; 6 for 79; 7 for 84; 8 for 84; 9 for 84; 10 for 89.

PARSI GYM. (1st Innings).

N. F. Davar, 32; P. M. Kateli, 1; S. H. Colah, 41; M. J. Vakil, 13; N. D. Marshall, 6; H. J. Engineer, 0; F. K. Nariman, 0; E. J. Baria, not out, 1; B. J. Saklatvala, 9; F. M. Pavri, 0; E. S. Mistry, 0; Extras, 16. Total 119.

Bowling Analysis:—M. Patel, 7 wkts. for 39 runs; D. Havewala, 2 wkts for 14 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 6; 2 for 46; 3 for 96; 4 for 105; 5 for 105; 6 for 105; 7 for 105; 8 for 119; 9 for 119; 10 for 119.

DR. KANGA'S XI. (2nd Innings).

J. Dadiseth, retired, 19; D. Havewala, retired, 22; M. Patel, 5; D. Tata, 10; H. Misty, retired, 13; F. P. Tavadia, not out, 33; G. Mistry, 1; S. A. Daruvala, 2; F. Major, Did not bat; N. Bhesania, Did not bat; Dr. H. D. Kanga, Did not bat; Extras, 8. Total (for 7 wkts.) 113.

Bowling Analysis:—N. D. Marshall, 2 wkts. for 25; S. H. Colah, 1 wkt. for 24 runs; F. K. Nariman, 1 wkt. for 21 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 36; 2 for 49; 3 for 50; 4 for 71; 5 for 84; 6 for 92; 7 for 113.

ISLAM GYM. BEATEN.

The Friends' Union C. C. beat the Islam Gym. by two wickets. Batting first the home-side scored 118 while the visitors replied with 157 for 8 wickets.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Visram 1, Fyzee 7, A U Botawalla 2, H G Khairaz 20, S M Kadri 18, A R Khan 0, M A Sharif 0, M Mohiudin 8, G Kazrani 33, A G Kazi 12, S Nathani (not out) 12, extras 5. Total 118.

Bowling Analysis:—

Katrecha 4 wickets for 35 runs.
Patil 2 wickets for 29 runs.
T Mehta 4 wickets for 48 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 8, 2 for 10, 3 for 16, 4 for 44, 5 for 47, 6 for 51, 7 for 69, 8 for 71, 9 for 88, 10 for 118.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

C N Mehta 40, S Dongre 22, Udeshi 20, Arai 0, Date 1, Vyavaharkar 6, Shroff 30, Dharadhar (not out) 26, Patil 0, Katrecha (not out) 7, Shete did not bat, extras 11. Total (for 8 wickets) 157.

Bowling Analysis:—

A U Botawalla 6 wickets for 55 runs.
Kazi 2 wickets for 68 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 46, 2 for 81, 3 for 86, 4 for 87, 5 for 87, 6 for 99, 7 for 139, 8 for 141.

HINDU GYMKHANA WIN.

The Hindu Gymkhana beat the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club by 50 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA "A".

D Hindlekar 5, S R Pawaskar 27, P N Kesarkodi 2, V M Merchant 50, H A Mahale 0, K G Pardeshi 9, P J Chury 11, D S Talpade 0, M Bhagwandas 17, C M Rana 7, G B Gawankar (not out) 0, extras 5. Total 133.

Bowling Analysis:—

Mirza 7 wickets for 48 runs.
K Mistry 1 wicket for 49 runs.
Adjani 2 wickets for 13 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 32, 2 for 35, 3 for 37, 4 for 37, 5 for 59, 6 for 78, 7 for 84, 8 for 121, 9 for 132, 10 for 133.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

B Chinoy 23, E J Jamshedji 39, B Mistry 0, Pagdiwalla 2, P Mistry 2, Adjani 0, B Mirza 1, S D Cooper 0, P Nalaseth 8, R Bardi 0, K P Mistry (not out) 2, extras 6. Total 85.

Bowling Analysis:—

D S Talpade 1 wicket for 19 runs.
C M Rana 4 wickets for 13 runs.
K G Pardeshi 5 wickets for 16 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 59, 2 for 59, 3 for 65, 4 for 68, 5 for 68, 6 for 69, 7 for 69, 8 for 71, 9 for 72, 10 for 83.

GOA LOTTERY CASE

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT

The statements of Stein D'Cunha and F. Hart, the accused in the Goa Lottery case, were recorded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Satuday, when the case came up for further hearing. Both accused pleaded not guilty.

The first accused in his statement said that Dave's evidence was a gross perversion of truth and reeking with the foulest trechery. He realised that a man with the antecedents of Dave would not have scruples to victimise anybody, including his best friends. It was in his (accused's) own interests that he proposed to make a full and frank statement of events beginning with his meeting one Nazareth and ending in his arrest. He said he was a victim of a false charge.

PURCHASE OF TICKET.

About the middle of May, continued the accused, he met Nazareth. He bought from the latter one Goa lottery ticket No. 31362 (Santa Casa) for the drawing of June, 1929. At the time he bought the ticket the other accused was in his office. On the morning of June 17 last as he was passing the shop of Baltasar and Sons at Dhobi Talao he dropped in to see the list of the drawing and found that he had drawn a prize of Rs. 100. He handed the ticket to Baltasar and asked him to cash it. Baltasar after looking at the ticket told him that it was forged. Thereafter he went to his office and met Hart and told him what Baltasar had said. Hart told him that he had seen Nazareth at the Soccer matches very often and suggested to him that he should take his chance of meeting Nazareth there. The same evening he went to the chambers of Mr. D'Cruz, Advocate and related to him the incident and asked him to do the needful. He also told him that he purchased the ticket from Nazareth, Mr. D'Cruz suggested that the accused should hand over Nazareth to the police.

"PLEADED FOR MERCY."

Subsequently he saw Nazareth and the latter promised to pay him Rs. 100 in respect of the ticket. Later Nazareth pleaded for mercy and then made a suggestion, whereby, they could get a good deal of money with small risk. He also said, alleged the accused, that the tickets were forged at the very place where the genuine ones were printed and that there was a regular gang employed to affect the sale of the tickets in British India. Nazareth said he had been introducing this plot recently and wanted an adventurous man to help him.

Continuing the accused stated that he and Hart carried on some conversation and he ultimately suggested to Hart that they should place the matter in the hands of the police. Hart, however, said that he knew a police informant and that they should approach them through him. Accordingly they went to Dave's house and asked him to do the needful. On June 18 Nazareth reopened the subject of the tickets and explained the method of cashing the spurious tickets. Proceeding the accused said, that they (the accused) and Dave drew out a plan by which to trap Nazareth and it was while trying to execute that plan that they were themselves arrested.

The second accused also made a similar statement.

FED UP WITH CREDITORS

COMMISSION AGENT'S SAD END

"You can do what you like now. I am as good as out of this world." These were the last words uttered by Vallabhdas Vrajlal, a commission agent, in reply to a demand from a creditor before putting an end to his life.

It appears that at about midnight on Saturday, the deceased who was residing on the fourth floor of Hassan Premji Building at Kalbadevi was seen vomiting and shouting for water by some of his friends. When questioned as to what had happened the deceased said that he had taken poison. His condition grew worse within a few minutes and the police took him to hospital. He died on the way.

Mr. Chhaganlal Purshotamdas, a broker's clerk, and a brother-in-law of the deceased, giving evidence at the inquest held by the City Coroner, on Sunday, stated that he was with the deceased that night when a creditor had come to demand payment from him. The deceased told the creditor that he would make part payment the next day towards his liability of Rs. 3,000, but the creditor repeatedly pressed him. Thereupon Vallabdhas went into an inner room and returned shortly afterwards suffering from convulsions. He vomitted and showed signs of fainting. When questioned by witness he said that he had adopted the only course open to him.

The inquest was adjourned pending the report of the Chemical Analyser on the stomach contents of the deceased.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Three & Half Crores Worth of Bills for Tender on Tuesday

In addition to 1-1/2 crores of 12 months' Treasury Bills already advertised there will be a further offer of two crores of 6 months' Treasury Bills also for tender on Tuesday (August 13). Other conditions are as usual.

BILLIARDS AT BANSDA

MR. ATODARIA WINS DIGVIR MEMORIAL CUP

A Bansda correspondent writes: The greatest surprise of the Tournament was the elimination of Mr. B. B. Atodaria, the holder of the Championship in the second round.

The following are the further results of various games:—

BILLIARDS:—Mr. J. B. Sukhadia beat Mr. B. B. Atodaria; Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. J. B. Sukhadia; Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. C. C. Solanki (Final).

PING PONG:—Mr. E. Greshom beat Mr. B. B. Atodaria; Mr. C. D. Buch beat Mr. E. Greshom; Mr. T. P. Buch beat Mr. J. B. Sukhadia; Mr. T. P. Buch beat Mr. C. D. Buch; Mr. T. P. Buch beat Mr. V. R. Mahajani (Final).

DRAFTS:—Mr. E. Greshom beat Mr. K. Vishwanathan; Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. E. Greshom. Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. C. I. Atodaria; Mr. T. P. Buch beat Mr. B. B. Atodaria; Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. T. P. Buch (Final).

CHESS:—Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. B. B. Atodaria; Mr. M. R. Atodaria beat Mr. T. P. Buch (Final).

EXTEMPORE SPEECH DAY IN STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

LATE SOHRAB BHAROOCHA COMPETITION

The Sohrab Bharoocha Extempore Competition organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for the Bombay under graduates came off on Sunday evening at, the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, when nearly twenty competitors entered the lists to display their oratorical skill. The lady undergraduates were conspicuous by their absence in the competition Mr. B. G. Kher and Professors De Andrade and Colaco were the gudges. How youth can solve the Communal Problem "Non-co-operation with and boycott of Britain" "If I were Ramsay Macdonald in Power," and "Men in Dotage should retire from Politics", were the various subjects that supplied excellent themes for the budding orators. It was an exceedingly interesting function with a crowded house to witness this contests. The three prizes of Rs. 25/- Rs. 15/, and Rs. 10/ were unanimously awarded by the Judjes to P. A. Mehta, J. N. Chubb and S. P. Baptista, the first two being Elphinstonians and the last one a Xavierite respectively.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. GUIDE.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have published in Gujerati an illustrated Guide to places of interest and pilgrimage on the railway between Bombay and Ahmedabad. It is a handy volume of forty pages containing a dozen and a half illustrations, with the coloured frontispiece of Shree Mahadev's Mandir at Kanari (via Bassein. It is priced at one anna and is on sale at the Enquiry Offices situated at the General Offices, Church Gate, and Ahmedabad Station, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Booking Office at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. This volume is likely to popularise the tours that the Company is arranging.

"G" WARD D. C. C.

Persons wishing to be members of the B. P. C. C. must be members of the D. C. C. on or before the 31st instant. All those who have not enrolled themselves as members are requested to do so as early as possible.

It is further notified that this ward ("G" Ward D. C. C.) has to enroll at least 3,000 members before this date, i.e. 31-8-29. All are therefore requested to either pay As. 4/-, being the annual membership of the Congress, to the volunteers when they come with receipt books, or to pay it in the Khadi Bhandar situated at the Kohinoor Cinema building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

ATLEAST TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES NEEDED FOR RELIEF

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The Commissioner in Sind has issued the following appeal:—

"It is with feelings of deep regret that I must once again appeal to the public of the Bombay Presidency and Sind to contribute generously towards the Sind Flood Relief Fund. For the second time in three years, middle and lower Sind districts have been deluged by torrential rains, and although it is impossible at present to make an accurate estimate, I am afraid the situation in many places is at least as bad as it was in 1927, if possible worse. Within the space of a fortnight there were 32 inches of rain in Mirpurkhas, 27 in Tando Allahyar, 21 in Tando Bago, 19 in Khipro and over 15 in many other places. When it is remembered that the average annual rainfall is about 6 inches it is not difficult to imagine the havoc that has been wrought in these unfortunate tracts. Thousands of poor people have been rendered homeless and have lost such little property as they possessed. Crops have been seriously damaged. There has been heavy mortality amongst cattle in large parts of the affected area.

RELIEF URGENTLY NEEDED.

"A similar disaster occurred only 2 years ago, and it will therefore, I am sure, be generally realised that relief on a liberal scale is urgently needed. Government, of course, will do its part, but there are many directions in which help is needed. Expenditure of the tax-payers' money would not be strictly justifiable, and I confidently appeal to the generosity of the public of this Presidency to come to the rescue and contribute liberally towards the Flood Relief Fund. There was on July 25 a balance of Rs. 49,000 in the Sind Flood Relief Fund, but all of this has been distributed to relieve the most pressing and urgent needs of the poorest classes.

ATLEAST TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES NEEDED.

"In 1927 the appeal of the Flood Relief Committee resulted in the collection of Rs. 1,62,811. May I venture to hope on this occasion that the public will give us at least two lakhs of rupees. They may rest assured that the money will be expended with care under the personal direction of the Collectors assisted by non-official committees. General control has been exercised by the Sind Flood Relief Committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner. All subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, Karachi, or to any of the Collectors in Sind or to me and will be duly acknowledged. The lists of the subscriptions will appear from time to time in the newspapers. 'He gives two-fold who gives quickly'. His Excellency the Governor has given the list a splendid start by a generous donation of Rs. 1.000. We can only hope that this example will be widely followed."

HAVOC OF ASSAM FLOODS

Y. M. MUSLIM ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL

The President of the Young Men's Muslim Association writing from Bogra (Bengal) points out the appalling havoc wrought by Assam floods and the help the Association is rendering with means at its command. He adds:—

"Our work has considerably been in progress and at present we are in a position to help the inhabitants of 40 villages and distributing rice, cloths as well as necessary medicines. The flood-water has gone down to some extent, and, as a result, outbreaks of numerous epidemic diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoea, fever, etc., which are generally the after-effects of floods, are apprehended in the near future, and the situation will turn from bad to worse. It is therefore urgently necessary to get ourselves completely ready for the organisation of voluminous medical relief. It will not be out of place to mention in this connection that the money will be spent on actual relief without any distinction of caste and colour.

Any amount of help which will be thankfully and cordially received and duly acknowledged, may kindly be remitted to the Secretary, Young Men's Muslim Association, Bogra, Bengal."

HELP FOR ASSAM FLOOD STRICKEN PEOPLE

RS. 1,001 SENT THROUGH RAM KRISHNA MISSION AND ABBOY ASHRAM.

Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary of the Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Committee, writes to say that his Committee has paid two sums of Rs. 501 and Rs. 500 to the Ramkrishna Mission, and the Abboy Ashram, Comilla, to help the flood-affected people through their respective centres.

The Committee has sent in all Rs. 5,500 and 21 bales of clothes to distribute among the flood-stricken people uptil now.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

WHERE IS THE CRISIS

(By Vithaldas K. Bhuta)

The article, entitled: "The Crisis In American Prosperity," by Mr. Maneklal Vakil, which appeared on Saturday last in "The Chronicle" is so full of misleading statements, that any one, who is acquainted with the subject, cannot allow them to pass unchallenged.

Let us see, what he has to say:—

(1)".....but the climax seems to have been reached and United States of America is passing through a *period of decline in her prosperity*, (Ital. mine).

(2) "At last capitalism must lead to its eventual destruction, by the accumulated forces gathered together, within its development, *for its own ultimate extinction.*

All this is bunkum, and mere day-dreaming. There are no evidences to say that the prosperity built up by U. S. A. has been slipping away from its grasp.

As a well-known American thinker has recently said:—

"This (business) appeal (in the United States) is not unlike that of Empire Building in the ancient world of exploration, in the age of Columbus and Cortez, or colonization in the age of Sir Walter Raleigh and Capt. John Smith, of gold mining in the days of '49, of Railroad building and cattle ranching in the seventies and eighties. Consequently, business attracts a fair share of the best talent of the country."

Mr. Maneklal Vakil contradicts himself, when he gives the astounding figures of foreign trade of U. S. A., amounting to more than 9000,000,000 dollars. And he is not consistent, when he puts down the unemployment figure at 1,870,000 (out of a population of 12 crores mind), and again later on (in the same article) fires a "guess", that they are 3,000,000 We need not much care, for only 1 1/2 p. c. unemployed.

Colonising Europe (financially or politically) involves power and prosperity of a high order.

"Competitive capitalism" thrives in America, as it has done so far. Mr. Vakil need have no fear about it.

Let us take a single phase of American industrial activity.

(1) U. S. A. sends out about 1,070,000 wagons loaded with goods every week to different parts of the country.

(2) The Class 1 Railroads earned doll. 94,000,000 (Rs. 26 crores) in April 1929!

(3) "The volume of freight carried by class I railroads in April amounted to 38,334,255,000 (more than 38 billion!) net ton-miles!

Now as to building industries, referred to in passing by Mr. Vakil. Though the trade is not quite as flourishing as it was in last spring—we are informed by a well-known American paper:—

"Measured by value of contracts let, heavy construction operations, taking the country as a whole, continue well above last year.

"Construction operations, (since the first of the year to mid-june) were valued at doll. 2,178,130,000, which compares with doll. 1,654,172,000 in the corresponding period last year."

The same gigantic activities are going on, in almost all the other industrial lines.

Mr. Maneklal remarks:—

"Foreign investments have diminished substantially. During the first quarter 250 million dollars have been invested as against 450 million in 1928 and 446 in 1927. The balance of trade after a slight excess of 80 million in April shows a deficit of 14 millions in May."

Oh! The pity of it! Our Indian economist thinks more "Foreign loans," as a sign of prosperity, and the reverse of it as a "crisis"! He should consult his dictionary again.

In the second statement quoted, he says: "After a *slight excess* of 80 *million* in April," the balance of trade, shows deficit of 14 million in May! I say, which is slight, 14 million or 80 million? If so, why magnify the deficit in May?

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1929.

The Wrong Remedy

—:o:—

Having hustled the Intimidation Bill through the Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay are now seeking to foist upon it a more mischievous measure, the so-called Bombay Public Safety Bill. The Home Member, who introduced the Bill, cleverly played upon the fearful memories of the February riots and pointed out that the City contained a large number of dangerous characters who were a menace to the public peace. But he utterly failed to prove that the existing powers of the police were insufficient to cope with these characters and that the new Bill was necessary or just. Everybody now knows that the "mavalis" spread terror in the city in February because the Government and the Police failed to deal with them promptly and that prompt measures brought them under in May. Since then the City Police Force is proposed to be considerably strengthened and the people too have learnt to be more cautious. It must be a very incompetent police force that needs wider and more arbitrary powers. The Home Member cited the example of the Bengal Act but he withheld the fact that the Calcutta Police Act was not half so drastic as the Bombay Police Act of 1902. In an illuminating article on this subject, published in our columns last week, Mr. S. G. Gokhale of the Servants of India Society pointed out that when the Bengal Bill was first introduced in the local Legislative Council, the Governor observed in his address to the Council: "The powers sought by the Bill were far less than those in the Bombay Police Act. In Bombay the Police have been sufficiently empowered by Section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act of 1902, not merely in an emergency, but at any time, to remove any person whose presence in the town causes or is thought likely to cause danger or alarm—a more general power than we are asking for." It is a public danger to arm the Bombay police with still more powers.

The Bill is not only superfluous but grossly unjust. As we have pointed out before, it empowers the Police Commissioner to deport a person outside the Presidency Area if only the Commissioner is satisfied that the person is committing "or is likely to commit" or is assisting or abetting the commission of a non-bailable offence. It is not necessary that the person should have actually committed or been committing an offence. It is enough if he is suspected by the Commissioner to be likely to commit an offence. Such powers vested in the Commissioner virtually make him for the time being a military dictator. Not only is a mere suspect likely to be deported without even the semblance of a judicial trial but he is not even given the right to appeal to any judicial court. The appeal allowed to Government, which in this country is not responsible to the Legislature, is little better than an appeal to the Police Commissioner himself. It is necessary, indeed, to put down the hooligans' menace to public peace. But that end is not to be achieved by creating a fresh menace to public liberty. Mr. Nariman did not exaggerate when he described the measure as the blackest piece of legislation ever introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council.

—:o:—

The Land League.

—:o:—

The Bombay Presidency Land League has made good progress at any rate in the initial academic stage of its work. The League's Executive Committee has formulated some essential principles of reform in land revenue legislation. The main principles are: (1) that the proprietorship of the land vests not in the State but in the landholder, (2) that land revenue is a tax on land and not a rent and, therefore, should be assessed on the net profits from the land, i.e., the income which accrues to the landholders after the normal costs of cultivation are deducted from the gross income, (3) that prevailing rentals, being in most cases uneconomic, should not be relied upon as representing net income, (4) that all settlements should be subject to the control of the legislature, and (5) that supplementary non-agricultural incomes, if any, should not be assessed for land revenue. The soundness of these principles is unchallengeable and the fact that they need to be pressed upon Government shows only the anomalous and topsy-turvy character of the present land revenue system. Government, however, while they talk a great deal about collecting land statistics on an improved plan, have not shown any disposition to adopt the above principles in their proposed fresh legislation. Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, says with reference to the League: "All its resources will be taxed in seeing that the promised legislation gives the radical relief needed by a people groaning under the weight of a tax their holdings can ill-afford to sustain. Absence of graceful and frank confession by the Government of the Bardoli blunder gives no hope of true reform being made without adequate, intelligent, well-informed and forcible agitation". It is by such agitation that the Land League will justify itself.

Suspicious

It is significant that the very salutary amendment moved by Mr. Nariman to the "Intimidation Bill" which the Government of Bombay rushed through the Legislative Council, an amendment which rightly sought to restrict the operation of the measure to an emergency arising out of a trade dispute or industrial unrest only, was stoutly opposed by the Home Member. It was rejected, the spokesmen of the capitalist class even going so far in their support to this notoriously ill-advised piece of legislation as to remark that Mr. Nariman's effort to restrict its possible mischief would reduce it to a piece of "class legislation", of which they have, of course, a horror! But the public suspicion, so ably voiced by Mr. Nariman, that the Government have a "political design" in getting the measure through at this particular juncture, is sure to be considerably strengthened by Mr. Hotson's remarks in opposing Mr. Nariman's amendment. The Home Member said he could give "no guarantee that the Bill would not be used against agitators or demonstrators or against picketing near foreign liquor shops or other national activities." The inept satire of Mr. Hotson in his reference to "national activities" has its use. It throws a considerable flood of light on the use which the Government of Bombay may make of the powers they have taken under the measure.

Hastening Slowly

—:o:—

While the Government of the United Provinces instituted some years ago a Board for the study of indigenous medicine, while the Government of Madras have helped the establishment of a college of Ayurveda, the Government of Bombay are hastening slowly in dealing with this vital and popular matter of encouragement of Ayurvedic studies. Mr. Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy asked the Minister of Education last week whether the Government of Bombay had the scheme ready which an official Committee was asked to prepare in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in July, 1918, "for the establishment of a laboratory for research into indigenous drugs." The official reply was illuminating. A laboratory attached to the Haffkine Institute was sanctioned, the Education Minister said, in May 1924, temporarily for two years, the establishment of a Pharmacological Laboratory not being approved of by Government. The permanent retention of this Laboratory was sanctioned in 1925. The Laboratory is there as an appendage to the Haffkine Institute for the last four years but can Government inform the public what precise use they have made of it in encouraging research in indigenous drugs?

The Congress Creed

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The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee is understood to have passed a resolution, moved by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, recommending the Lahore Congress to change the creed of the Congress to one of complete National Independence. Such a change in the creed itself would drive out or keep out of the Congress a pretty large number of men who, while content for the present with Dominion Status are prepared to put up a good and real fight for it and who are, therefore, at least as useful to the Congress as those who, while swearing by Independence, do not mind taking the Oath of Allegiance in the Councils and even accepting office. There seem to be many who think that the Congress is committed by the Calcutta resolution to declare for Independence on the first of January 1930. The resolution, however, only states that in the event of the All-Parties' Constitution not being accepted by Parliament by the end of this year "the Congress will organise a campaign of Non-violent Non-co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and in such other manner as may be decided upon."

AGE OF MARRIAGE AND CONSENT.

PRAISEWORTHY RECOMMENDATIONS

(By P. R. LELE.)

One may be allowed to say that the labours of the Joshi (Age of Consent) Committee have not gone fruitless. Articles 27, 30 and 39 particularly prove the wisdom of the members of the Committee; but the 27th article suggests that 'where available' women police be employed to aid in the investigation of sexual offences etc. This leaves a very undesirable discretion to the Executive authority. In a matter of this kind, expense cannot be considered and the Committee ought to have made an obligatory recommendation. Article 30 makes it obligatory that there shall be lady doctors to examine a girl involved in a sexual offence. Article 39 asks effective steps to be taken to spread general education amongst men and women. This is the last and, I may say, the culminating recommendation. There is nothing more effective in remedying a number of the most crying evils in Indian society than the spread of education, towards which the British Government has shown callous indifference.

GOVERNMENT'S URGENT DUTY.

Now that a Committee of the Government of India has made unanimous recommendations on the subject of the age of marriage and the age of consent, no time ought to be lost by the Government to sponsor legislation on the lines of this Committee's recommendations. The Committee has done well to fix different ages of consent for sexual connection within and without wedlock. The present law in connection with the latter is a very disgraceful affair and should, long ago, have been repealed by any Government with any title to being human and civilised. But it would appear that in the eyes of the benign bureaucracy ruling India, property has had greater sanctity than honour and personal integrity. The Indian Contract Act would not recognise the capacity of a person to enter into a contract till such person completed eighteen years. But the Criminal Law allows at present a girl of fourteen the right or license to barter away the most valuable possession of hers. Now that the Joshi Committee has asked that this possession should be at least considered as sacred as any temporal goods, it is hoped Government will lose no time to do the minimum in the interests of womanhood.

"REDEEM YOUR WORD".

It will be recalled that when Government opposed Sharda Bill, it was explained on behalf of Government that they could not commit themselves to any policy till the Age of Consent Committee presented its Report. Now this Report has been published and the minimum age for marriage recommended happens to be the same as moved by Raisaheb Sharda. It is now incumbent on Government to redeem their word.

POSSIBLY UNPOPULAR FEATURE.

In this connection, however, one point requires more serious consideration. In article 6 of the summary the Joshi Committee recommends 'fourteen' as the minimum age of marriage for girls. Prior to that in article 2 it has been recommended that sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife below 15 years of age be made an offence. I have no hesitation to say that this will be resented and with justification. Only exceptional circumstances can justify interference by the Police with a married couple. When marriages could take place between infants, there was good reason for such interference and the requirement of twelve as the age of a girl who could consent to her hus-

(Continued on page 10)

THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

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HOW TO PRESERVE INDIAN CUSTOMS AND HINDI LANGUAGE

(By C. F. ANDREWS.)

Since coming to British Guiana, I have been able to study carefully the conditions under which East Indians (as they are called in this part of the world) are living. The whole population in the West Indies, which has come out from India, numbers considerably more than three hundred thousand souls; the majority of them are to be found in British Guiana (called also Demerara), Dutch Guiana (called also Suriname), Trinidad and Jamaica. But there is quite a large sprinkling of Indians in the smaller islands such as St. Lucia, Grenada, Martinique, Barbados and elsewhere.

A VITAL QUESTION.

In the smaller islands, unless some action is taken to preserve the Hindi Language, the Indian population is bound to sink back into the ordinary population of the place without any distinction whatever. It will also sooner or later inter-marry and thus finally disappear; but this process could even now be stopped, and it is of vital moment to arrest it where it can be most easily arrested; namely, in the larger areas of British Guiana and Trinidad. I am going personally to Dutch Guiana where Javanese are now being imported in great numbers and I shall do my best to see whether it is possible to induce some at least, of those who are badly off in Dutch Guiana, and depressed on account of the struggle for existence side by side with the Javanese, cannot come over to British Guiana and settle down; it may also be possible to preserve some of those who are sinking back in the other smaller islands, so that the Indian customs and the Hindi Language may be preserved. In British Guiana itself, there is every wish on the part of those who are administering the Colony to preserve all that is good from India and not to allow it to vanish away.

MR. MEHTA JAIMINI'S SPLENDID WORK.

By far the most vital factor in this respect is the preservation of the Hindi Language together with the best of the old Hindu culture. We have had visiting us quite recently, one who has come out from the Arya Samaj as a missionary but who has preached from first to last and also practised tolerance in religion. His name is Mehta Jaimini, he is a Bachelor of Arts from Lahore, and also a Barrister-at-Law; his mode of life is extremely simple and he has gathered a wonderful experience by going to the different countries where Indians have settled. It was very encouraging to hear from him what great improvement in Hindi teaching was made in Fiji; he also told me that there were nearly two thousand more East Indians whom no one had ever heard of, who are living in the Panama Canal Zone and doing a thriving trade.

INDIANS' ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

Let me now confine myself to the direct problem of East Indians in

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

A Wail from the Antipodes.

With an enthusiasm which will delight the British Tories an Australian newspaper "The Herald" fulminates against the MacDonald Government for having as a result of their declared policy towards Egypt "committed the Empire to a debatable policy without consulting the Dominions." The journal emphasizes "Australia's interest in the future control of Egypt," an absurd claim which will create bitter resentment among the people of Egypt, who, naturally refuse to see their country functioning as the milchcow of the British Empire or as a convenient base, at the cost of its own sovereign and independent status, for Empire defence. "The Herald" hints darkly that the hostility of Mr. Bruce towards granting genuine freedom to Egypt was expressed in a message to Mr. MacDonald and desires publication of his remarks. We presume Mr. MacDonald will have no hesitation in releasing for publicity Mr. Bruce's precious protest at the proper time. After all Mr. Bruce from the Antipodes cannot lay down the law and keep Egypt as a preserve for British Imperialist exploitation.

Eye-opener For France.

Mr. Snowden's blunt declaration at the Hague Conference that the British objections to the Young Plan to apportion the inter-allied debt settlements must be immediately discussed by the Finance Committee of the Conference is certainly an eye-opener for France. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer put his foot down very strongly, indeed, when he caustically remarked that he could not wait longer for a decision, "as he did not want to remain at the Hague for the rest of his life". French annoyance at this British firmness is reflected in the resentful commentary of the special correspondent of the Havas Agency at the Hague, who charges Mr. Snowden at having lost "all sense of international courtesy" because he criticized the interpretation of M. Cheron, the French delegate at the Conference, of the portion of the Young proposals which affect Britain, as "grotesque and ridiculous".

The Way Out.

Mr. Snowden's strong language has evidently caused the French, Italian, Belgian and Japanese delegates to take stock of the situation earnestly with a view to seeking a way out of the impasse. It is significant that when the proposal to meet at the Hague was first mooted, so little was expected in British political circles from such a Conference that the London Correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" telegraphed to his paper that the expectation was that the whole question of debt settlements would be postponed to September. Mr. Snowden is determined to see that there is no such postponement. His objections regarding deliveries in kind, a procedure which Britain regards as harmful to her interests, are already being met and his firm attitude seems likely to hasten the solution of the thorny problem of debt-settlements.

A Lakh For a Wheel.

Elsewhere we publish the announcement of a prize of Rs. 1,00,000 offered by the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association to the inventor of a spinning wheel or a combination of spinning wheel and carder fulfilling some specified conditions. The main conditions are that the wheel should be handy, capable of being used by a woman for eight hours a day and producing 16,000 yards of yarn of 12 to 20 counts in 8 hours' continuous working and that the machine should be such as can be made available in India at a price not exceeding Rs. 150. The prize is a handsome one and will, we trust, stimulate the interest of inventors in India and abroad. Everyone interested in the success of the scheme should do everything possible to give the widest publicity to the prize.

MARWARI MILLIONAIRE'S PLIGHT AT BORI BUNDER

Mr. J. Bajaj Detained for 4 Hours By Excise Constables

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ORDEAL AT THE EXCISE STATION

Complaint Lodged With Police

It is in the interests of the purity of excise administration that I am taking the step, said Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Marwari millionaire and Congress Leader recording this morning a complaint under Section 162 C.P.C. against the conduct of certain excise constables. Enquiries elicited that Jamnalalji and Mr. M. L. Shroff travelled from Wardah to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail and reached Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m. this morning. Jamnalalji went to talk to another passenger friend and on return found Mr. Shroff having conversation with an excise constable in uniform. Jamnalalji who had some ladies in his party arranged for their reaching their destination with their luggage, instructed his own luggage to be brought to his place and left for his place walking. Soon he was approached by one of his party with a request for the keys of his boxes as the excise constable wanted to search the boxes.

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE NUMBER.

Jamnalalji returned to the place where his luggage was detained and found an excise constable in uniform having discussion with another man in ordinary dress. The excise constable in uniform was persuading the other man who was not in uniform not to detain the luggage and to let it go. But this man arrogated to himself considerable authority and was insisting on a search. Jamnalalji enquired of his authority for insisting on a search and asked him to show his authority before demanding a search. This man simply lifted hurriedly his shirt disclosing one belt but would not allow Jamnalalji to note his number as excise constable. Jamnalalji told this man that he could not search his luggage unless he established his authority by showing his number as excise constable.

CONSTABLES IN CONFERENCE

Meanwhile it is said the excise constable in uniform was urging the man in mufti not to detain the luggage but let the luggage go. Jamnalalji persisting in asking for the number, the man in question simply stated that his number was 3 but it was clear to Jamnalalji that it was a false number and was deliberately given knowing it to be false. Jamnalalji then sent Mr. Shroff to the station authorities for help. In the meanwhile the excise constables who were several in number in mufti consulted among themselves and allowed Jamnalalji's luggage to be taken away. Jamnalalji allowed the luggage to go but remained behind insisting on the man in question disclosing his identity. Mr. Shroff, in the meanwhile, had complained to the Railway Police Officials and he was given an escort of Railway Police Constables who came and told the man in question that he should disclose his number.

LUGGAGE TAKEN TO EXCISE STATION.

The interference of the Railway police constable, it is stated, was deeply resented by the excise men. Finding that Jamnalalji was very insistant one of the excise men suggested to his colleagues that the only thing to do was to carry out a search which was threatened in first. Accordingly, one of the excise men made a dash for Jamnalalji's luggage which was now on its way to his residence. Jamnalalji was also told that he must go to the excise station for finding out the number of the man or men in question. Accordingly Jamnalalji accompanied by the excise men went to the excise station and a Jamadar who was included in the party sent the very constable in question against whom Jamnalalji had complained to send the intimation to the Officer. Mr. Jamnalalji protested against this in vain.

MADE TO WAIT FOR LONG TIME.

After finding that the Officer was taking a long time, Jamnalalji asked that his card may be taken in. but it was refused. After about an hour, the officer, it is said, came out and questioned Jamnalalji as if he was the guilty person and said that his men had brought him because there was a bania outside, whose luggage had to be searched. Meanwhile, Jamnalalji's luggage had been brought to the station, and a search was carried out. Jamnalalji lodged his protest at the search being made after it had been allowed to go simply because he insisted on finding out the name of the constable in question. The only remedy which he got was that he was told that he may lodge a complaint under Section 162 C.P.C.

PASSENGERS IN EUROPEAN STYLE ALLOWED TO GO.

Accordingly, Jamnalalji made a detailed statement of facts. Mr. Shroff also made an equally detailed statement. Jamnalalji explained that he had spent four hours without having wash or morning ablutions not because it was a matter affecting his personal dignity but because it was a matter affecting public as a whole. He had repeatedly noticed that while Europeans. Anglo-Indians, and Indians dressed in English style were left absolutely unmolested by excise men every opportunity was taken by the excise men to molest passengers who seemed to be illiterate and who had ladies in their party. The Marwadi Community was a special target of the excise men because illiterate Marwadis wanted to avoid any unnecessary annoyance and often wanted peace by giving tips. The system had become too prevalent.

GAVE TIP TO ESCAUE ANNOYANCE.

Ten years ago one of his own men had thus given a tip to escape annoyance, and he got very angry and prohibited any such tips. He had himself, stated Jamnalalji, often experienced annoyance of search and detention merely because excise men though people who dress like him or in orthodox Marwadi style were likely victims who could easily induce to part with some money. Jamnalalji, it is understood, intends to take further action with a view to draw striking attention of the public and the authorities to the menace of persecution of innocent passengers by officials of this class for the sake of petty bribes.—Free Press.

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LANCASHIRE COTTON DEADLOCK

PREMIER FLIES TO EDINBURGH

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LONDON, Aug. 10.

An aeroplane was ordered to Lossiemouth this morning from Leuchars aerodrome. in Fifeshire, to convey Mr. MacDonald to Edinburgh. Meanwhile Sir Horace Wilson left for Edinburgh to-day from Manchester to meet the Premier and discuss the cotton situation with him.—Reuter.

CALLING AMANULLAH A KAFIR

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MUSLIM PROPRIETOR OF DELH PAPER RESCUED FROM ANGRY MOB

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

An angry mob collected this evening in the Kissakhawani Bazar, Peshawar City, and threatened to manhandle Shaifq Ahmad, the proprietor of a Delhi paper for persistently calling Ex-King Amanullah, a Kafir.

With a great difficulty he was rescued by Khan Sahib Ghulam-sarwar Khan, Inspector of Police, and removed outside the danger zone.—Free Press.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY

CAN POLICE PROHIBIT PROCESSION?

INTERESTING SITUATION

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CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Interest centres round the celebration of the Political Suffers' Day to come off to-morrow, in view of the Police Notification prohibiting open air meetings and processions for a week in Calcutta and suburbs.

An emergent meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held this evening authorised the President of the B.P.C.C. to deal with the situation and with the public meeting announced to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow evening under the Presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta as also the procession to be led by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to parade South Calcutta, terminating in a public meeting at Hazar Park.

It is believed that the Commissioner of Police would not interfere with the celebration as the meetings and processions are to be held in the open air, have no connection with the mill strike situation, and there is no likelihood of a breach of the peace and

INDIA AT THE PARTING OF WAYS

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(Continued from page 12.)

this minimum demand. But within that Congress, which is the one authentic voice of India, the greater India, there was likely to be a tragic moment of division because the younger men are so humiliated with being a subject people or dependent people or helpless people, or a people whose very life is a challenge to manhood being subject. They said: "Away with this piece of paper. We want no document. Our document, our Character is our own, retion, our strength written if necessary in our life blood." But there is the other, the older, the more expeneuced the more patient group of nationalists who said: "Why scrap the work we have done? We have built up something, the phraseology of which is understood by the northern race with which we have to deal."

But nothing, no repression, no ridicule, can stop our progress, no more than all the dams across the river stops the river from reaching its ultimate goal, the sea. Can anything stop the ultimate liberation which is the birthright of all people?

THE TWO METHODS.

We have associated for more than hundred and fifty years with an alien power. To-day we say to that power: "Let us readjust our relation. It is possible in two ways: One is the way of friendship, and the other is the way of enmity. One is with a pool of ink and the other with a pool of blood, and both pools are capable of being the mirror of freedom." Therefore, when the moment came that seemed to divide the two, the younger and the older generation, my leader Mahatma Gandhi, who has always stood for peace and the ways of peace, suggested a compromise. I hate a compromise, and yet it seems the law of the expediency of modern political life that we deal in compromises now and then, and the compromise was this: That if within this calendar year the statesmanship of England can find a way of understanding the need of the Indian people, of responding to the gesture that India has made, then we shall negotiate, adjust our differences, at a round table like honourable people, the conclusion of which agreement bases our friendship on the equal basis of loyalty to one another, friendship not by legislation, friendship not by compulsion, but of give and take as between equals and comrades in the common progress of human brotherhood. But if within this calendar year there is not enough statesmanship left in England to understand this last gesture of friendship, then, said Mahatma Gandhi, the peace of the grave is not the peace of liberty. And if within this calendar year this very modest agreement that we shall negotiate on terms like Canada, Australia and South Africa, is not granted, then Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Nehru and all the older statesmen will be constrained to join with the younger dreamers of India and choose the pathway of wings rather than the pathway that calls for feet as the way to liberty.

My time is up, I think. I want only to say to you that I am the voice, the authentic and accredited voice of my nation. I speak in the name of my nation, I speak of a day when India shall stand free, sending of her embassies to Tokyo and Washington, to Leningrad and London, because that is her birthright. How will you do it without benevolent protection, you ask. In the words of Mazzini, whom libertyloving England sheltered, I say, "there be those who think that we are mere idle dreamers and visionaries bu time and God alone can prove whether we be mere idle vision aries or dreamers or whether we be prohets indeed."

A CHALLENGE TO MR. GINWALLA

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After the recent annual elections of the office-bearers of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union at Chalisgaon Mr. Ginwalla has completely lost his balance of mind and is now on the warpath. No one would grudge to Mr. Ginwalla the right of criticising those who, according to him, have been the cause of his defeat and discomfiture; but there is a limit beyond which a responsible person like Mr. Ginwalla is expected not to travel. But what a sorry spectacle we have been witnessing during the last few days? Mr. Ginwalla has been recklessly repeating parrot-like charges of violence, bloody revolution, armed revolt and what not; against those that have differed from him at Chalisgaon. The implications of these reckless charges is a clear incitement to the Government to increase the number of the "Conspiracy" Cases. If such reckless and baseless charges had emanated from an Anglo-Indian Editor, one need not have condescended to take notice of them; but when they owe their origin, in this case to a Congress Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, one cannot allow them to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Ginwalla could not get a proper ally either in Bombay or any other Presidency Town and has, therefore, run for fellowship and help to Mr. Kirk of Coimbatore—the only solitary journalist in India who has felt extremely sorry that the Meerut accused are getting sympathy in the British Labour circles. Mr. Ginwalla has. again, repeated these reckless charges of violence, armed revolt and armed rising against those of us who have come into power at Chalisgaon in Mr. Kirk's journal; but has Mr. Ginwalla the least basis for making such baseless charges against those that have come into power at Chalisgaon? I give him a public challenge to substantiate these unworthy charges publicly or to withdraw them. I have been connected with the Trade Union movement for the last ten years or so, and there is absolutely not the shadow of a doubt that I had nothing to do with any movement of violence or bloodshed; not even my worst enemy had the audacity and cheek to charge me with these baseless charges. Mr. Ginwalla should accept my open challenge or withdraw the baseless charges that he has levelled at me and my other colleagues like Messrs. Kulkarni, Purandare, Marathe and others. I would not have cared for these baseless charges but for the fact that the fate of my colleagues hangs in the balance; most of them are Railway servants and any such charges of violence and bloodshed may mean to them a loss of service and a life of utter destitution and poverty. It is in the interest of my colleagues who happen to be Railway workers that I have to bring this matter before the public and give this challenge to Mr. Ginwalla. Let Mr. Ginwalla come forward with his proofs and evidence or the public will know the real value of theee base allegations.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. RUIKER.
President. G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.

Nagpur, Aug. 5.

"DACOITY IN PAREL"

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing regarding the daccoity in Parel which took place in the etrly hours of Saturday 10th inst. I have to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the undermentioned facts for necessary action in the matter.

The aforesaid dacoity was committed just near Police Chowkey, say at a distance of about 20 yards, while there was no police constable on duty or he be there he was enjoying sound sleep some where else. Further, it was unfortunate to note that there was not a single constable available in three chowkeys situated all around Parel village.

The most important point is that during the evening of the previous day i.e. Friday the 9th inst a murderous assault was made just opposite the aforesaid chowkey and this time too the constable was absent. It was after some time that the Police arrived on the scene and removed the injured to the hospital. In face of the previous day's incident can any one guess what sort of police management there exists in the North of the City?

Had there been police present on both these occasions there was not any possibility for such occurences. and the dacoits would not have succeeded in capturing the locality by putting off or in better words completely destroying more than 6 municipal lights and looting the three shops in open street.

Under these circumstances I hope the Commissioner of Police will be good enough to enquire into the absence of constable on both these occasions and will deal with the man at fault in the way he deems fit and further to make some better arrangements in the locality.—Yours etc.,

Parel, Aug. 10. "EYE WITNESS"

'NEHRU REPORT UNACCEPTABLE"

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MAHOMED ALI'S CONDITION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH HINDUS

MUSLIM MEETING AT DONGRI

A huge meeting of Muslims was held last night at the Dongri maidan in a very large pandal specially erected for the purpose and profusely decorated with the Union Jack. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Muslim Committee. Maulana Mohamed Ali had specially come from Delhi to attend this meeting. The proceedings commenced with recitation from the Quran. Maulana Shaukat Ali proposed Sirdar Sulaiman Kasam Mitha to the chair.

After taking the chair a brief presidential speech was read. The first resolution declaring that the Nehru Report in its present form was not acceptable to the Muslims of Bombay was moved by Hakim Rafiuddin.

Maulana Mohamed Ali seconded the resolution in a vigorous speech which lasted for about an hour. He declared that the Nehru Report meant the rule of the Hindu majority in India and the Muslims would never agree to it. He, however, declared that if Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya demanded complete independence and the withdrawal of British forces from India, he would even now join them. But as a condition precedent to that they should give up all talk about the Nehru Report and the granting of Dominion Status.

Messrs. Saleh Bhai Tayabji Barodawala, Khujandi, Mir Mohamed Baluch. M.L.C. and Nawab Murtaza Husan supported the resolution which was accepted unanimously.

The second resolution exhorting Muslims to concentrate their attention on the sociai, educational and economic advancement was moved by Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar and supported by Maulvi Abdul Rauf, Mr. Haji Bar-at-Law and Mr. Mohamed Ali Alla Bux.

Mr. H. F. Maniar proposed that the President should be authorised to forward the first resolution to the proper quarters and arrange to give them wide publicity.

A vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Harun Noorani and a concluding speech by Maulana Shaukat Ali brought the meeting to a close after midnight.

Loud speakers were used which gave the vast gathering opportunity to listen to the speeches.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

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EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS AT SIMLA ON SEP. 8

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

Mr. Mohmad Shafe Daoody, Secretary of all India Muslim Conference informs the Associated Press that "the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference meets at Simla on September 8, and the Working Committee two days earlier to take definite decision on questions relating to dissemination of information on the future constitution of India and the proposal for sending a deputation to England for laying the Muslim view-point before the British public and counteracting the influence making headway in support of Nehru Constitution."—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Engineer Dismissed from Service

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS ASKED NOT TO OBEY HIS ORDER

—:o:—

Engineer Files Appeal in District Court

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

The Municipal Engineer's Office was locked to-day and the following notice signed by the President of the Municipality is posted on the door: Mr. N. L. Mehta's services have been dispensed with by the Municipality and he is no longer the Municipal Engineer. Mr. Mehta has refused to accept the order of the Vice-President asking him to hand over the charge. The Water Works Engineer, Jamalpur Station Engineer, Assistant Engineer and all subordinates are hereby ordered not to obey any orders or instructions that may be issued by him. Orders should be taken from the Chief Officer who will, if necessary. consult the President and the Controlling Committees.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S APPEAL.

Mr. N. L. Mehta, Municipal Engineer, filed, to-day, an appeal in the District Court against the order of the Joint Second Class Sub-Judge rejecting his application for temporary injunction against the Ahmedabad Municipality.—A.P.

A STUDENT DEBATE THAT DIDN'T COME OFF

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Catholic Students' Vendetta

AN OLD SORE OPENED

The student world of Bombay has been astir with a most unexpected event at a proposed Inter-Communal Student Organization debate. The Muslim Students' Union, and the Catholic Students' Union were to be engaged in a debate on last Saturday evening at Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, the subject for the debate being, that "World Peace is a Delusion".

A SURPRISE.

The student-members of both the Unions, including ladies, assembled for the debate when all of a sudden a few members of the Catholic Students' Union who were to move the proposition sprang a surprise on the House, by refusing to accept Mr. Joachim Alva, a member of the Bombay Youth League and student of the Law College, as the President of the debate. Mr. Alva had come to occupy the chair on the occasion at the invitation of the Muslim Students' Union.

A deadlock seems to have reached when the representatives of both the Unions categorically refused to come to any settlement despite the fact that the choice of the President of the debate was entirely left into the hands of the Muslim Students' Union. It was suggested that the difficulty would be tided over by proposing one of the lady members present at the debate to the chair. But the Secretaries and leaders of the opposition in the proposed debate from the side of the Muslim Students' Union were prepared to postpone the fixture than to carry on with the debate, without Mr. Joachim Alva as the Chairman.

"UN-CHRISTIAN ACT."

A few members of the Catholic Students' Union seemed more to be vindictive than yield to having Mr. Joachim Alva. That these representatives of the Catholic Students' Union would not have Mr. Alva, as the Chairman of a simple academic discussion, however great their personal vendetta may have been, laid them open to the most damaging indictment from one of the officials of the Muslim Students' Union that—"this was a most un-Christian act." The members of the Muslim Students' Union having stood by Mr. Alva in the teeth of the meaningless opposition raised from the side of the Catholic Students' Union, had the debate postponed, and thus disappointed of a large number of students.

It is interesting to recall that Mr. Joachim Alva was expelled from the St. Xavier's College, about two years ago, for strongly advocating the cause of the independence of the Catholic Students' Union from the shackles of the College authorities, and for having been the author of the resolution which sought to throw open the doors of the Union on their annual social gathering occasions to the Hindu. Muslim and Parsi students in simple reciprocation of the continued hospitality of the latter Xavierites towards their Catholic fellow-students. The expulsion then raised adverse comments in the Press, and the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as their then President almost threatened to call forth a public meeting of the Bombay students to protest against Mr. Alva's expulsion. After the expulsion of Mr. Alva from the St. Xavier's College, the Catholic Students' Union entirely broke away from the College. Hence it is now most amazing that the members of the Catholic Students' Union should have displayed rank personal intolerance. Mr. Alva paid the penalty for advocating the cause of the non-Catholic students being expelled from the St. Xavier's College and to-day he was penalised by the Catholic students for his past services to the Union!

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CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

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KARNATAK P. C. C. ELECTS SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

DHARWAR, Aug. 10.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has finally elected Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress by a majority of one.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi get 27 votes each, while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gets 28.—Free Press.

MARRIAGE AS MEANS TO AN END

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RUMOUR ABOUT NADIR KHAN'S CONSOLIDATION MOVE

PESHAWAR CITY, Aug. 10.

There are persistent rumours in Parachinar that General Nadir Khan and his two brothers are shortly contracting marriages in the families of influential tribes, Maliks. It has not been possible to confirm these rumours since negotiations have not yet materialised. Such political marriages serve as strong links between the bridegroom and the bride's tribe. Instances are not wanting of such successful marriages. Emperors Akbar, Shahjahan, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan and even Baccha-e-Saqqa favoured a plurality of wives and they have been wonderfully successful in consolidating and improving their position and political power. On the other hand Emperor Aurangzeb and Ghazi Amanullah, both favoured monogamy. They both had only one wife each, and they were not so successful in consolidating their political power.

While comparisons may be misleading it seems safe to anticipate a welcome change in General Nadir Khan's fortune if the rumoured marriages do take place.—Free Press.

HEDJAZ MISSION REACHES TEHERAN

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Teheran.—The Hedjaz Mission has arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATE ON FREEDOM'S BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1).

been proposed by men whose nationalism could not be questioned and he declared that it was the duty of the Hindu leaders to consider the Muslim demands in a spirit of patriotism in the interests of the nation.

Proceeding, Mr. Brelvi said:—I was present at the All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta and I am revealing no secret when I say that if only the Calcutta Convention had accepted the most important amendment of the Muslim League, namely, the reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislatures, a perfect Hindu-Muslim unity would have been brought about at Calcutta and Mr. Jinnah would have been one of the staunchest supporters of the Nehru Constitution and there would have been no need for the establishment of the Muslim Nationalist Party and the Congress Muslim Party. It was indeed regrettable that the consummation of the Hindu-Muslim unity was not brought about at Calcutta.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and many other prominent Congress leaders were known to be in favour of conceding the Muslim demand for the representation of one-third seats in the Central Legislatures and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru supported that demand in a most statesmanlike speech that he had ever heard in this country. But that demand was summarily rejected.

NATIONALIST HINDUS' LAPSE.

It was rejected because the Nationalist Hindu leaders did not assert themselves publicly and allowed the spokesman of the Hindu Mahasabha to influence the decision of the All-Parties' Convention.

FATWA FROM POONA.

Now on the eve of the conferences between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah which are proceeding in this city Mr. Kelkar has issued a "Fatwa" which bears family resemblance to that of Maulana Shaukat Ali. I fervently hope that the mistake committed at Calcutta will not be repeated and that the Hindu Nationalist leaders will assert themselves in time and vigorously and that the voice of Mr. Kelkar will prove to be no more the voice of the Hindu community than the voice of Maulana Shaukat Ali is the voice of the Muslim community. (Cheers.)

Mr. Syed Asad Ali of Broach, the next speaker, in the course of an inspiring speech in Urdu declared that the political salvation of the Muslims lay in their joining the Congress. He deplored the dissensions existing between Hindus and Muslims and asked both the communities to come to their sense before it was too late. The foreign bureaucracy was having all the advantage of the squabble. The Muslims would be doing harm to the cause of freedom if they kept aloof from the Congress and he appealed to them to join it. (Cheers.) At the same time he would exhort the Hindus to show a conciliatory attitude and thus help to seal a permanent Hindu-Muslim understanding.

MR. ABBAS TYABJI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji said that he had come down from Baroda to attend the meeting of the Congress Muslim Party, but he did not expect he would be called upon to make a speech. Being an old and confirmed Non-Co-operator he was convinced that Swaraj was not going to come through the Government but through the Indian National Congress. (Cheers.) Having worked with Sardar Vallabhbhai in the brave struggle of the Bardoli peasants he had come to the conclusion that the present Government had little concern for its people. Bardoli, he said, should open the eyes of the staunchest supporter of Government to the fact that it was useless to expect anything in the shape of justice from it. Inspite of the victory of the Bardoli people, the Government had not changed its heart and was continuing the policy of exploitation and repression.

THOSE YOUNG MEN IN MEERUT JAIL.

The speaker here referred to the young men who were clapped into jails at Meerut and elsewhere as an instance of repression. It was not a new thing for any leader now-a-days to declare from a public platform that the present system of Government must be replaced. Yet Mahatma Gandhi and other big leaders were not arrested for saying that, but only the young were incarcerated. The reason for this was that the Government had realised that the younger generation in India were taking a step forward and had no longer any faith in the present system of Government. (Cheers.)

STAND BY CONGRESS.

He wanted both Hindus and Muslims to realise that their only salvation was the Congress. (Cheers). He deplored that both the communities were fighting as to what they should do after winning freedom while they were actually neglecting the fight which was more important. The minor differences between Hindus and Muslims could be settled after the fight was won.

CONCENTRATE ON FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

Continuing he said that the question of minority and majority existed in every country. Egypt and other countries had to tackle this problem but those countries were wise in concentrating mainly on the great battle for freedom than quarrelling over the differences between the majority and minority. The speaker asked the audience to bear in mind the example of other free nations and renew their struggle for freedom in the same spirit.

Let us agree that we must have Dominion Status by the end of the year and let us stick to the demand like patriots. If our demand is not granted, let us launch a campaign of Civil Disobedience and Non-payment of Taxes. Then when we have obtained Dominion Status, we can rely on the good sense of both the communities to settle their differences in an amicable way", concluded the speaker.

FORGET YOUR DIFFERENCES.

Mr. Mir Shukhrullah said he was glad to see that though the meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party, the gathering was representative of all the communities and they had assembled as Indians. He regretted that Hindus and Muslims were divided into factions. They should all realise that they are the parts of the same body and unless, they cooperate, nothing good would come out. He failed to understand the mentality of those Muslim leaders who advised their co-religionists to keep aloof from the Congress. They forgot that Congress was the only national institution whose platform could be used with an equal right by Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and all other Indian communities. Nobody attached any importance to the Khilafat Committee or the Muslim League or the Hindu Maha Sabha outside India. They should all know that they are Indians first and Indians last. It did not mean giving up one's religion. Religion was a private affair and it should not be allowed to interfere in public matters.

Referring to Nehru Report, the speaker said the fight about accepting or rejecting the Report was premature. First they should unite and free India from the alien rule and then talk of rights and privileges. He exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi who was the only leader capable of leading India to freedom.

MARCHING ORDERS FOR "BIG" LEADERS.

Maulvi Mahomed Ali in terse and matter of fact speech said that there was a lot of confusion in the brains of the anti-Congress Muslims. It was time that those "Big" leaders retired from the arena. They had outgrown their usefulness. How could Maulana Shaukat Ali reconcile his statements repeated in season and out of season, that he was only a soldier, with his present pernicious propaganda? asked the speaker. He declared that no Muslim was true Muslim under alien domination. They had to choose between slavery and being true Muslims. Islam was inconsistent with slavery.

DON'T LISTEN TO MISLEADING FANATICS.

Concluding, the Maulvi Saheb said that while the communalists talked of boycott of the Congress, they did not talk of the boycott of Hindus. The boycott of the Congress meant the boycott of Freedom. To boycott freedom was like boycotting one's own soul, and slaves had no souls. He could not, for a moment, understand the cry of religion in danger raised by the communalists. He then made a fervent appeal to the Mussalmans not to heed the panicky outbursts of misleading fanatics but to join the Congress in large numbers for in so doing they were only doing their duty to their country and themselves.

YOUTHS WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH COMMUNALISM.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami then addressed the meeting. It was a tragedy of their national life, he said, that they had to talk in terms of Hindus and Muslims. Those who stood for communalism and communal rights were by their actions trying perpetuate the foreign domination of the country. Religion was a matter pesonal observance and should not interfere with national affairs. The youths had realised the fact that unless they discarded their communal badges and rubbed shoulders together, the cry of Swaraj would be a cry in the wilderness. Let every one of the Indians, declared the speaker, forget all their differences and think themselves as Indians first and Indians last, the next moment they would have Swaraj.

Mr. Brelvi in winding up the proceedings appealed to the Muslims to join the Congress-fold and make common cause with the other communities in winning the freedom of the country.

CLOSE C. I. D. WATCH ON PUNJAB PUBLIC MEN

Lahore Paper's Sensational Disclosures

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

"Bandemataram" publishes extracts, it is alleged from a confidential police notification which the paper says has been circulated by C. I. D. Headquarters from Simla to all police officers in the province giving descriptive particulars of prominent public men whose activities should always be under close scrutiny. The circular, it is said, also conveys instruction that while wiring only a code number allotted to each leader instead of the name should be mentioned. The paper further states that there are at least two secret diaries kept by the intelligence department known as "who is who in political Punjab" and "who is who among Akalis."

Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Kedarnath Saghal, the paper says, are described in the diary as virulent demagogue. Abdul Majid who is at the top of the diary, says the paper, is known as "Moscow trained propagandist."

Bhagatsingh who is No. 2 in the list is entered as a very dangerous revolutionary. Chabildas is described, it seems, as an active and dangerous propagandist of Naujawan Sabha. Sohansingh Joshi is said to be declared as the leader of the Communist movement. There are, it is said, twelve names so far in the diary.—Free Press.

HAJ COMMITTEE CONCLUDES LAHORE SITTINGS

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The Haj Committee has concluded Lahore sittings. A section of the Committee headed by Sir Ebrahim Jaffer proceeds to Baluchistan while others proceed to Karachi. The Committee then reassembles in Simla for writing its report.—A. P.

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The Haj Committee which concluded their labour in Lahore to-day examined a witness from the Frontier Provinces who opposed the opening of Madras Fort, but supported photos being attached to the passport. He recommended protector of pilgrim at higher emoluments and better shipping arrangement.—Free Press.

SUNNI-SHIA DISPUTE

—:o:—

ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

Reports from Tirrah Country state that fresh efforts are being made to settle Sunni-Shiah dispute. This time the initiative has been taken by Malikdin Khel and Sambar Khel, afridis who had prolonged conversations with Mullah Mahmud Akhunzada to find out new basis of settlement.—A. P.

MOVE TO ENLIST SUPPORT OF WAZIRS

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

Nadir Khan is stated to be utilising the services of Abdul Razaak who migrated to Afghanistan during Hijrat movement in raising lashkars of Mohmands. Reports from Tochi state that Nadir Khan is making serious efforts, hitherto unsuccessful, to enlist the support of Wazirs.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calcutta.—Mr. Jnanajan Neogie, who was arrested on August 3 under Section 124-A for an alleged seditious speech delivered on the Deshabandhu Memorial Day on July 3 and Professor Nripendranath Banerjea arrested on the same day under the same Section appeared before the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore. Their cases have been posted for 29 and 30 August respectively.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—The application moved on behalf of the ex-Judge Mr. Dwarkanath Chakravarthy for the issue of a rule for discharging the accused as no 'prima facie' case has been made against him was summarily dismissed by the District Judge, Alipore.—Free Press.

Rangoon, Aug. 10.—The R. A. F. Flying Boat left for Akyab this morning.—A. P.

Amritsar.—The ceremony of "installing the Flag" in connection with the opening of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha was performed at the main entrance of Jallianwalla Bagh by Mr. Dhan Wantri of Lahore.—A. P.

EAST KHANDESH MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, JALGAON.

The East Khandesh Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Jalgaon, on the 30th and 31st instant.

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION

—:o:—

TO BEGIN TODAY

The Secretary of the Bombay Bar Council writes:—

At the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court commencing on Monday (the 12th instant), the papers will be set in the following order as far as practicable:—

Monday (the 12th instant) from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Monday (the 12th instant) from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on The Law of Civil Procedure and Limitation.

Tuesday (the 13th instant) from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Tuesday (the 13th instant) from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on The Law of Evidence (including the principles of Examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination) Registration and Stamps.

Wednesday (the 14th instant) from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on The Law of Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts.

Wednesday (the 14th instant) from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Criminal and Police Laws.

The Examination will be held on the abovementioned dates at the following places in Bombay:—

Examination, Part I at the South Wing of the University Buildings, and University Convocation Hall.

Examination, Part II at the Royal Institute of Science Building East Wing.

Examination, Whole at the Royal Institute of Science Building East Wing.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITS SUICIDE

—:o:—

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Sheriar Merwan Irani (50), residing at Chikalwadi, Grant Road, who died of opium poisoning in the Parsi General Hospital on Friday night. The evidence showed that Sheriar had a tea shop, but having failed in business was without work for the last one year. On Thursday morning he went out and returned home in the evening when he was in good health. At about 3 a.m. on Friday his wife heard him breathing hard, and under the advice of a doctor removed him to the Parsi General Hospital where he died at about 11 p.m. Death being due to opium-poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MEERUT TRIAL

MR. D. P. SINHA TAKES CHARGE OF CASE

—:o:—

MEERUT, Aug. 10.

Being approached by the Free Press representative, Messrs. Chagla and Gupta declined to say anything on the matter as they did not like to drag the controversy further, from considerations of the interests of the Defence Committee. Mr. K. C. Chakravarty, Defence Counsel from Bengal, is reported to have been in favour of the opinion of Mr. Chagla and his colleagues.

But as he is directly concerned with the Bengal Defence Committee and not with the Central Defence Committee, his position seems to be different from that of Messrs. Chagla, Velinker and Gupta who were directly under the Central Committee. Also it is understood, Mr. D. P. Sinha has been declared to be in charge of the whole case.—Free Press.

SUNDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1,08,709

SUNDAY, Aug. 11.

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, writes:—

"To-day's attendance is 1,08,709."

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CEYLONESE BOOKIES FLOCK TO MADRAS

—:o:—

RESULT OF GOVT'S BAN ON BUCKETSHOPS

FATE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

By 62 votes against 32, the Madras Council threw out the adjournment motion regarding the supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality after Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister had stated that since 1920 there had been supersession of five municipalities and in the case of the Anakapalle Municipality the step taken was after mature consideration and consultation with several members and rate-payers of the Municipality concerned.

Before the adjournment motion was taken up, the leader of the Opposition brought to the notice of the President the leading article in the "Justice", dated 8th August, which he considered was likely to bring the House and the President into contempt.

The President said he would consider what steps should be taken in the matter.

It has been decided to continue the sittings on Monday for the transaction of official business which includes consideration of the Madras Legislative Comittee's report.

SUPPRESSION OF BUCKET-SHOPS.

Suppression of bucketshops formed the subject of a series of interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council to-day, asked if Government were aware of the fact that as a result of the Ceylon Government's Ordinance banning bucketshops a large number of bookies and bucket-shop owners had come to Madras from Colombo the Home Member stated that Government had no information.

MADRAS SIMON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Madras Legislative Committee's report which figured on yesterday's agenda was again on to-day's order paper, but it was not reached as certain minor supplementary demands for grants claiming priority on the agenda had not been disposed of when the Council adjourned for lunch. The afternoon sitting of the Council having been fixed for discussion of the adjournment motion regarding supersession of the Anakapalle Municipality, Government is now considering, in the event of the item regarding the Legislative Committee's report being not reached to-day, to have a sitting on Monday to dispose of the pending official business.—A. P.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN FINANCE DEPARTMENT

—:o:—

RETRIAL OF ACCUSED

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Re-trial commenced to-day before Mr. Kleen, Special Magistrate of what is known as the Finance Department Fraud case, the accused being Sikandarial Puri, G. J. Piper, formerly clerk and Chief Superintendent respectively in the Finance Department of the Government. It will be recalled that both the accused and Puri's father were prosecuted last year on charges under Section 420 and two others of the Indian Penal Code, the prosecution story being that the accused had defrauded the Finance Department by overcharging weights in carriage of Secretariat records from Simla to Delhi and 'vice versa'.

While Puri's father was acquitted, Puri and Piper were convicted, the former being sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each count, and the latter to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on each count. Against the order both Puri and Piper appealed to the Sessions Court at Delhi which eventually ordered a re-trial on the ground of misjoinder of charges. Accordingly Puri and Piper appeared to-day before the Special Magistrate to stand re-trial under Section 420 read with 120-B of the Indian Penal Code on two counts. The Crown was represented by Rai Bahadur Surajnarain, Public Prosecutor, Delhi. Piper was represented by Benarsidas Sharma, while Puri was not represented. At the outset the Crown counsel requested the Court to grant him time until the 12th instant to enable him to arrange the 160 exhibits in the case.

TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED.

While the accused had no objection to adjournment as desired, counsel for Piper intimated to the Court Piper's desire to claim the trial by jury under Chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the case would be taken up on Monday. The Court made a notice of this request to the Crown counsel who reserved objections to the time when the application would be heard. The Court accordingly adjourned the proceedings till the 12th when the application will be heard.—A. P.

PRINCES AND THE EMPIRE

—:o:—

ALWAR'S SPEECH

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 27.

Some striking statements on the position of the Indian Princes in the British Empire were made at the Alwar birthday banquet at the Cecil Hotel. His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar appealed to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India and the principal guest of the evening, to "translate into action, with a large vision and broad mind, those principles that may make a grateful India." Continuing, His Highness referred to the two Indias, Indian States and the British: "It will be to the glory of the Empire when India becomes a Dominion, both British India and Indian India playing their respective parts as partners of the great Empire. May it be to the glory of both the nations, the British and the Indian, that the consummation shall be achieved which will give peace to the world and happiness to its people. A little good-will, a little toleration and some determination go a long way in smoothing the ruffled paths that may lie before us."

Lord Reading said that from his experience as Viceroy of India he could say "without the slightest exaggeration that I have never met among any of them anything but the most devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor, the greatest desire to benefit so far as they are able to India as a whole, to take part in whatever the destinies of India may be and to be true to the great Order from which they spring."

His Highness the Aga Khan acknowledged that the Indian States have already been recognised as a great school for Indian statesmanship and hoped they may show to the world, as Japan did, how to keep the best of the past with intense modern development.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN" PASSES OVER PARIS

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Graf Zeppelin passed over Paris at 6-30 this morning flying in the direction of Berlin.—Reuter.

Dacca.—As a mark of sympathy with the students of the Dacca Medical School who are on strike most of the college students did not attend classes on Saturday.—A. P.

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HARD YEAR FOR CITY POLICE

—:o:—

COMMISSIONER'S TRIBUTE TO FORCE

COMMENTS ON DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF CASES IN COURT

"The year was a very hard one for the Police," says the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in his annual report for the year 1928. "There were strikes in several mills in the early months of the year and on April 16 a strike began in the mills which in the course of a week, developed into a general mill strike. It lasted till October 4. On April 23 the strikers became so violent in the Kalachawki area that it was necessary for the police to open fire; one man was killed and one wounded. After the general strike came to an end, there was a succession of lightning strikes numbering in all 97 in different mills till the end of the year. On December 12 during one of these strikes serious rioting took place on Suparibag Road; the police had to open fire, four rioters were killed and 18 injured, 30 policemen were also injured. On December 8 a strike began in the oil companies which lasted for some months. All ranks from the Superintendent downwards were heavily over worked in the mill area and the grant of leave had to be curtailed, but they did their job efficiently and in spite of the physical discomforts to which they were constantly subjected, they did it cheerfully and uncomplainingly." The heavy train caused by the industrial unrest told on the health of the police and sickness was on the increase. The total number treated at the Northcote Hospital was 3,950 as compared with 3,549 in 1927.

COGNIZABLE CASES.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 136.080 against 136,619 during the year 1927. There was, on the whole, a decrease of 539 cases as compared with the figures of the previous year. In the year 1927 there was a decrease of 2,056 as compared with the figures of 1926. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 93,638 against 95,254 in 1927. Of these, under the Indian Penal Code there were 7,786 and under local laws 86,926. The total of the Indian Penal Code crime for the year was the lowest since 1911 and showed a decrease of 542 cases, over the previous year. There has been a reduction of 30 per cent. in crime compared with six years ago.

BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT.

Owing to financial stringency, no special police staff has been sanctioned for the working of the Bombay Children Act and the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, but as in the year 1927 a staff consisting of 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables were spared from the existing strength of the force for this purpose. The work done by these is interesting. The provisions of the Children Act are now well known to the brothel-keepers and prostitutes with the result that very few minor children are now found in objectionable places except infants under 3 or 4 years who cannot be removed from their mothers.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

The Commissioner of Police this year makes a special mention in the report regarding the suppression of gaming in Bombay City. "My reason for inserting a special paragraph", says the Commissioner, "is that the opinion prevails in some sections of the public that the police do little or nothing to suppress gambling and even connive at it for their own profit and I, therefore, think it desirable to give some details of the work done. Only those whose duty it is to enforce the law on gambling know the wile and the cunning of the gaming-house keeper and the difficulty of obtaining evidence. There is not in my opinion one gaming house in Bombay that is operating with the connivance of the police and if anybody is of the contrary opinion and is prepared to prove it I shall be happy to give him every assistance".

During the year 14 bucket shops and 109 other gaming-houses were raided. As a result 57 persons in connection with bucket shops and 538 in connection with other gaming houses were arrested resulting in the conviction of 72.41 per cent. and 83.22 per cent. respectively. The police also dealt with 129 cases of wagering on horse races and 676 other cases of gaming in public places.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

The total number of motor vehicles running in the City during the year was approximately 11,800 including 900 motor lorries. There were 2,589 motor accidents or 150 more than in the previous year. Of this number 75 were fatal. During the year 98 persons were killed and 2,315 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 78 killed and 2,309 injured in the previous year. Of these killed, 11 were by tram cars, 75 by motor cars, 4 by hack victorias, 4 by other public conveyances and the remaining 4 by private conveyances other than motor cars.

COURT'S DELAYS.

The Commissioner comments on the delay in the disposal of cases in the courts. As pointed out in the previous year, there were 49 police cases in 1927 which had taken six months or longer for disposal. In the year 1928 there were 78 cases which took six months or longer to dispose of.

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 3,928 as against 3,764 at the close of the year 1927. The population of the city according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,915 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 12.60 as compared with 1 to 12.40 in 1927 and 1 to 12.32 in 1926. The proportion of crime to each the Police unit stands at 23.77 as compared with 25.19 in 1927 and 24.92 in 1926.

BOY AND GIRL COME OUT OF AN EGG.

—:o:—

"HEART AND BRAIN OF A NOTORIOUS ROBBER"

The following is a summary of the two papers, one on "cosmological myths" and the other on "cannibalism" read by Mr. S. C. Mitra at the monthly meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society held on the 7th instant:—

COSMOLOGICAL MYTHS OF BIRHORES.

The Birhores who are a small Dravidian tribe living in the hills and jungles of Chota Nagpur, explain the creation of the world and its inhabitants as under:—

In the beginning there was water everywhere and a lotus plant floated over it with its flower standing above the surface of the water. The Supreme spirit, Sing Bonga, who was in the nether regions came up through the stalk of the lotus plant and sat on the flower. A tortoise was asked by him to bring some clay from the bottom of the sea and to place it on his back, but the tortoise failed as the clay was washed off. So did also the crab fail, but the leech succeeded by eating the clay and vomiting it out later on. Sing Bonga threw a small piece of the pressed clay in the compass in the four directions and a mass of land rose above the water. Sing Bonga levelled the earth, and the heaps of earth that accummulated while levelling became mountains and hills. The seeds thrown by him gave rise to trees.

Sing Bonga then created the winged horse, called Pankh Raj. To create mankind he made a clay figure of a man and left it to dry, but, at night the Pankhraj came and trampled it under its feet. So, he made again the clay figure of a dog and a man. The figure of the dog having dried up, was imbued with life and the dog was set as a watch over the figure of the man so that it may not be spoilt by the winged horse at night time. The figure of the man being dried up was endowed with life.

ITS PARALLEL AMONG THE SANTALS.

In the beginning was a desolute waste of water. The Supreme Being breathed the bird-spirit into two figures which flew away as birds. At their request to the Supreme Being, the aquatic animals tried to build up the dry land but failed. A tortoise was fastened to the bottom of the waters and upon his back mud and clay were heaped up and so an island rose above the surface of the waters. The birds laid eggs in a nest on the earth and out of the eggs arose a boy and a girl the progenitors of the human race.

The author then drew up a comparison between these two myths, and added that such ideas of the cosmology of the world were current among many races of men in a low plane of culture.

MYTH OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

According to the Huron Indians of North America, the Universe was covered with water in which birds and beasts lived. A woman of divine origin who fell from the firmament dwelt upon the back of the tortoise and created there the world with the clay brought up from the water by a toad. The woman then gave birth to two sons one of good and another of bad disposition, the latter having killed his mother buried her in the earth and therefrom arose all trees and plants. The good son created harmless animals and the bad one created ferocious birds and beasts.

The author was of opinion that the close similarity between the myths of the Birhors and the Santals was due to the facts that they were the off-shoots of the Dravidian Race, they had similar modes of living, thought and religious beliefs, they spoke closely allied languages and they resided in close proximity. Similarly psychic Unity gave rise to corresponding mythical sentiments in nations inhabiting distant parts of the world, wide apart from each other.

CANNIBALISM AMONG BIRHORS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Two of the cardinal doctrines of the philosophy of the lower culture are (a) that the special property of any object is present in all parts and (b) that it can be acquired by eating any of those parts or by placing any of those parts in contact with the body of the person desirous of acquiring it, by the process called "sympathetic magic". The powers and attributes of a vanquished enemy were believed to be acquired by consuming his body or parts thereof. The Dacotah Indians partake of the heart of an enemy to enhance their own courage and the natives of New Zealand ate the eyes to increase their own eyesight. Under this belief some savage races ate the bodies of their dead relatives. In 1862 some Chinese in Yunnan ate the heart of a murdered missionary, and the heart and brains of a notorious robber who had been executed so as to gain his bravery and cunning. According to Strabo, the old inhabitants of Britain were cannibals who used to eat the bodies of their dead parents.

Cannibalism was practised also for medicinal and magical purposes. The Natives of the Torres Straits ate the scrapings from the finger nails saturated with human blood in order to strengthen themselves or ate the eyes and tongue of a freshly killed foe and gave them to their lads with a view to become brave and fearless.

With a view to acquire magical and healing powers, the medicine men of many tribes of American Indians bite out and eat mouthfuls of flesh from the bodies of living and dead men.

RELIGION AND CANNIBALISM.

Cannibalism is found to possess a religious significance, when we examine the belief that eating the body and drinking the blood of the victim communicates the spirit of the victim to the consumer.

In Indian Mythology and folklore, certain superhuman and cannibalistic beings figure largely, Rakshasas who are of ogre-vampire type, are cannibals who ensnare human beings and devour them. Some scholars believe that these cannibalistic beings are the prototypes of the early Dravidian antagonists of the Aryan Hindus.

ITS ORIGIN AMONG BIRHORS.

The author then alluded to a folktale prevalent among the Birhors, according to which a sister being hurt while cooking managed to wipe her bleeding fingers with the herbs she cooked. This sweetened the taste of the herb and so when her seven brothers partook of that cooked herb they found it extraordinarily sweet and questioned the sister about the reason thereof. Having learnt that the sister's blood gave relish to the herb they decided to kill the sister to have a taste of her still sweeter flesh.

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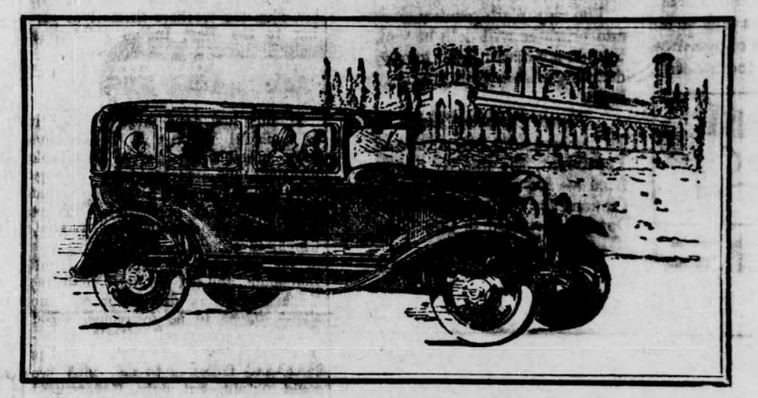

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THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

(Continued from page 6.)

British Guiana itself. They form the great portion of the population and they have in their hands the whole of the rice agriculture of the Colony, and are increasing the area of rice cultivation every year. Thus on one side their future seems to be assured as agriculturists, because the rice cultivation is likely to take the place of the old sugar cultivation as one of the staple agricultural industries of Demerara.

But on the other hand, on the educational side, they are very rapidly slipping back with regard to their own Hindu culture. The Hindi Language is hardly taught except in a small group of Mission schools, and Hindu customs which were of great social value are dying out. The African section of the population which has not taken kindly to agriculture on the whole, is far more educated in reading and writing than the Indian population. This has resulted in almost all the teaching staff in the school being taken from this body; there are trained teachers in abundance, but very few indeed are East Indians. Thus we have not merely the lessons taught but also the teachers themselves giving to the East Indian children a culture different from their own.

AVOIDABLE CALAMITY.

If this had gone much further it is doubtful whether it would have been possible to prevent inevitable disaster; but fortunately, things have not got to such a final pass that no remedy at all is possible. There are great opportunities even now, which, if seized in time, will result in the retention both of the Hindi Language and of Hindu culture; there would be difficulties of no slight extent to be overcome. But the Indian community itself is fully aware of the crisis which has come and it seems to me, that we could obtain, not only, Government suport from without of a substantial character, but also, the enthusiastic co-operation of the Indian community from within. If this inner spirit could not be relied on there might be little hope; but personally, I feel certain, that with full encouragement and substantial help from the outside, the present evils can be overcome. It would be, to me, a glorious thing if I could personally assist in this way, in restoring within the area of the New World, this idea of Hindu culture and the use of the Hindi Language. Apart from these two things, whatever economical advantage could be gained, if the Indian people out here are likely to suffer greatly, and morally, they will hardly hold their own.

It was unanimously pointed out to me that the Indian community was in urgent need of another thing, direct touch with India. If what I have proposed is to be carried out, and a Steamship line can be inaugurated with a monthly service, to secure direct touch between India and these West Indian countries, then there will be a constant flow of thoughts and ideas from India which will keep alive Indian enthusiasm. But if once India is finally cut off, then, whatever effort is made to preserve Hindu culture, it is hardly likely to succeed.

(To Be Continued.)

AGE OF MARRIAGE AND CONSENT

(Continued from page 6).

band's overtures, was thoroughly justified. Now the Legislature is to be asked to enact that marriages shall not take place until girls and boys reach certain ages. If the Legislature deliberately allows marital relation to be established at a particular age, no case can be made out for allowing the police or state officers to interfere in any way with the sanctity of those relations. It is open to the Legislature to fix 15 years as the minimum age of marriage. But is it not sheer cowardice to fix 14 as the minimum age of marriage and then to postpone the consummation of the marriage for a year on penalty of imprisonment? What the Legislature dare not do in front, it seeks to do in the rear. This is immoral. Not only will the orthodox resent it but also must the reformers condemn it. Either fifteen ought to be made the minimum age of marriage for girls or fourteen the age of consent within wedlock.

Allahabad.—A Mainpuri message says that Mr. Dandekar, Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee arrested under Section 124-A of Indian Penal Code expressed his intention not to defend the case and refuse to enter bail. He has no complaint against jail treatment.—A. P.

SISTER CELESTINE SACRIFICE

—:o:—

BURNT TO DEATH IN ATTEMPT TO SAVE BLESSED SACRAMENT

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rugby.—In desperate efforts to save the blessed Sacrament from flames, Sister Celestine, Acting Reverend Mother of Saint Patricks Convent, Hayling Island, near Portsmouth, was burned to death in fire at the Convent. A few minutes before she was trapped by the flames, Sister Celestine aided six other nuns to rescue fifty-eight children from the blazing building. All the children whose ages ranged from six to fourteen were from the poorer parts of London. Sister Celestine devoted her life to caring for poor children. When all the children were safely out she returned through the flames to save the Sacrament. Overcome by the flames and badly burned she collapsed at the Chapel door. There firemen found her dead. Her sacrifice was in vain. The flames did not reach the Chapel.—B. O. W.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

—:o:—

POWERS TO HAND NOTE TO CHINA

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rugby.—The Powers concerned, including Great Britain, will next week hand a note to the Chinese Government at Nanking on the subject of extra-territoriality in China. The Notes are in reply to a communication received from the Chinese Government advocating abolition of extra-territoriality.—B. O. W.

REDISCOUNT RATE

—:o:—

OPINION OF BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rugby.—It is officially stated that leading discount houses have received intimation that in the opinion of the Bank of England the raising of the American Federal Reserve rediscount rate does not at all necessarily connote a rise in the Bank rate here.—B. O. W.

WARNING OVER JAJIS AND MANGALS

—:o:—

EFFORTS OF NADIR KHAN AND HABIBULLAH

PESHAWAR, Aug. 9.

It reported that Ghausudin has abandoned operations in Gardez and retired to Khel. Both Nadir Khan and Habibullah are carrying on vigorous propaganda to win over the Jajis and the Mangals. Except raids by Hazaras, everything is reported to be quiet in Kabul.—A.P.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST PT. MOTILAL POSTPONED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Application for striking out plaint filed by Mr. Ranga Iyer against Pandit Motilal Nehru and others claiming damages for alleged defamation on the ground of no jurisdiction was heard by Mr. Justice Pandalay to-day. The case was adjourned for a month for the second, third and fourth defendants to submit their written statements.—A.P.

MULAY FOOTBALL CUP TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 7.

Rao-Bahadur Dr. V V Mulay Football Cup Tournament will commence on the 20th. inst at 5 p.m. on the Park Ground. The entrance fee is Rs. 15/- and the closing date for the entrance is 12th inst. The drawing will take place at the Sholapur Mills Boy Scout Head Quarters (Old Mill) on the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. The representatives of competing Teams are requested to be present for the drawing.

Rules and Regulations of the Tournament will be sent to the Clubs by the 9th inst. For further particulars write or see the Secretary at his Office in the Old Mills between 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m The Tournament is open to Sholapur District and Akalkot State only.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Court-martial at Portsmouth has acquitted Lieut.-Commander H. P. Oram, Commander of the Submarine L-12 of the charge of negligently, or by default, suffering L-12 to be hazarded into collision with H-47.—Reuter.

Cape Town.—Mr. Eric Louw, High Commissioner in London, has been appointed Minister at Washington. Mr. C. Tewater will repace him in London. Mr. D. O. De Villiers, Trade Commissioner at Milan, becomes Minister at Hague.—Reuter.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY'S RETURN

It is several months since an English theatrical company played in Bombay, and consequently considerable interest attaches to the return visit of Mr. Banvard's new musical comedy company to the Royal Opera House next Wednesday. Well known favourites re-appear in the persons of Alec Kellaway, Claire Leslie and others, whilst a newcomer, Miss Estelle Rose, won a big reputation in England and America before postponing a starring contract in London in order to join Banvard's in the East. Miss Rose is a daughter of the famous Hebrew actor, Max Rosenthal, and specialises in character cameos. The season opens with a topical London revue, "Gate Crashers," the latter a term applied to people who smuggle themselves into social functions uninvited, and it comes with the reputation of being a most hilarious entertainment. A new edition of the Folies Bergere Revue and the musical comedies, "Tip-Toes" and "Rose Marie," are amongst the other productions arranged for the early days of the tour. Until the arrival of the Banvard Company, and once a day during the remainder of the week, the cinema programme at the Opera House will feature Marie Prevost in a Pathe picture, "On to Reno". Reno is an American city which is famed for the facilities which it provides for people who desire an easy divorce, but although divorces in plenty are planned in "On to Reno", none of them eventuate.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Something new in talking-picture locations will be seen at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week, for the film. "Clear the Decks", as claimed to be the first talkie made on board ship. Practically the whole of the scenes were filmed on a Pacific coasting steamer, specially chartered for the purpose. It is a fast-action farce-comedy dealing with the humourous adventures of a young society man who takes a sea trip in place of a friend, using the latter's identity and passport. Just when he has fallen in love with a fellow passenger, he finds he is supposed to be demented, and receives the attention of a strict male nurse who puts him to bed and feeds him on goat's milk. Behind it all is the scheming of a couple of crooks, who are on board for the express purpose of stealing his lady lave's valuable pearl necklace. Here there are many funny incidents, and with Reginald Denny in the leading role the dialougue is both humorous and understandable. A Paramount "famous" picture and the Pathe Gazette complete the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Well known in India on account of his stage tour some time ago, Sir Harry Lauder will make an interesting first appearance on the screen at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. Sir Harry is acknowledged to be the world's greatest songster and stage comedian, and now, somewhat late in life, he is devoting much of his energies to the production of cinema films. The one to be screened at the Empire is "Huntingtower," in which Lauder extracts a heap of fun from the incidentals of a gripping melodrama of love with characters who vary from Scotsmen to Bolshies. Vera Voronina, the popular Russian actress, has a leading role in "Huntingtower," and the programme also includes a comic, a popular song and the Gaumont Graphic, besides songs by Lauder as recorded for Brunswick records.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

Tom Mix and his wonder horse, Bony, will be seen in a fine film, "No Man's Gold," at the Edward Cinema. It is a mystery story of a search for a mine, using a map that has been torn into three pieces for safety against theft, and there are many exciting incidents. The Empress Cinema will screen "The Unknown Soldier," which has been shown during the past week at the Empire, and a Hall and Ruge comic will complete the programme.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The lovely and adorable star Lili Damita, whose twinkling feet and merry Smile have captured the hearts of the picturegoers, is the dazzling heroine of "The Dancer of Barcelona" a gorgeous delightful picture, which the management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) are screening to-night and this week. The film contains much to charm. The loveliness of the picture, the gaiety of the girl, and the gracefulness of her dancing rivet the attention throughout. "The Dancer of Barcelona" is a thing of beauty. Georgeous ballets, sumptuous theatre scenes, wonderful lovely sceneries of a beautiful garden, and fantasy's hot fire, adding sparkle and delight to the thoughtless lives of two young lovers, go to the making of a charming and romantic picture. Exquisite photography, and skilful direction make this Lili Damita picture "The Dancer of Barcelona a sheer delight. A Variety of interesting and beautiful dances is a special feature, such dances never having been screened in any picture before. Beautiful gardens and stately interiors are a delight to the eye, while the theatre and the bull fights are very splendid spectacles. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

THE CAPITOL.

The surge of war, the thunder of big guns, these are the settings for a wonderful human drama in one of the real masterpieces of the screen, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor's much heralded epic of the sea now playing at the Capitol Cinema. "Tell it to the Marines" is a mighty drama, told amid great battleships in grim war manoeuvres; amid strenuous frays in an Oriental wilderness; amid the confusion and bustle of Marine barracks. With plenty of thrills, comedy and inspiring spectacles, this picture provides glorious entertainment. On roars at William Haines and the recruit in his troubles with the paint and his troubles with the Sergeant. Lon Chaney, as the grizzled sergeant, has a role the like of which he has never played and may never play again. Here he gives the public a glimse of the real Lon Chaney, trained athlete and sportsman—a role he does not act, but literally lives. Eleanor Boardman of "Bardeleys the Magnificient" fame, as the ultra modern navy nurse makes a charming heroine and Carmel Myers as a subtle Oriental vampire, Mitchell Lewiss as bandit chief, and Eddie Gribbon as the comic corporal, contribute some gems of acting.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent
Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA
Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting
has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, . . . BOMBAY.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Sharp Price Upturns on Crop Scares

PREFERENCE TO LONG SIDE

Messrs Newall & Co. have issued the following Cotton review on the 23rd July at Liverpool:—

The daily range of fluctuations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest
Tuesday, 16 July	9.66	9.59
Wednesday, 17 July	9.91	9.79
Thursday, 18 July	10.10	9.99
Friday, 19 July	10.06	10.00
Saturday, 20 July	10.21	10.16
Monday, 22 July	10.25	10.12

To-day's Price.

Oct. 10.11

A year ago.

Oct. 10.89

Although daily accounts have not shown any important deterioration in prospects, the feature in the market during the past week has been the increased interest shown in the commodity by leading speculative interests in America who have accumulated contracts on a liberal scale. This steady buying caused the American markets to quickly develop an upward tendency, and in sympathy the Liverpool market has advanced over a halfpenny per lb. on balance for the week.

Sentiment in America with regard to Cotton has no doubt been favourably influenced by the recent action of the wheat markets, the rapid and meteoric advance in which has tended to bring out more prominently the bullish possibilities inherent in the Cotton outlook. In spite of a record carryover from last year, wheat has increased over 50 per cent. in value during the past six weeks, due to unfavourable weather causing heavy deterioration to the U. S. and Canadian crops, and the American speculator naturally asks himself what will happen to Cotton if crop prospects decline, in view of the dangerously low levels to which world reserves have been reduced. Even if the crop progresses favourably he feels that he is not faced with the risk of a decline in prices similar to 1926 owing to the passing of the Farm Relief legislation, which enables Government funds to be used to finance any burdensome surplus. He recalls that in the worst years for weevil damage the extent of the damage was never realised until well into the autumn. In 1921 prices did not begin to advance until the third week in August, but by the middle of September had jumped over 4d. per lb. In 1923 the heavy losses suffered by the crop did not become apparent until the middle of September, but by the end of November prices had advanced more than 10 cents in New York.

The Cotton situation is consequently considered attractive from the bullish speculator's point of view because there is an equal chance of a big advance against only a moderate decline. The present outlook is admittedly satisfactory, but this would quickly change materially should cool showery weather set in during the next five or six weeks, and no opportunity will be lost to bring into full prominence any unfavourable developments.

Reports regarding the progress of the new crop continue satisfactory and the present condition is still well above this time last year and the ten year average. In the Southern part of the Belt there is already a fair to good crop of bottom bolls that should be safe from the weevil, and the middle crop is also well advanced in these sections.

Abandonment of acreage is believed less than normal to date, due to the generally favourable weather which has prevailed since the beginning of June. Garside reports that warm dry weather is needed for weevil control, as the plants, except in Texas and similar local areas have sufficient moisture for several weeks, and his experience shows that weather similar to the present is followed by excessive August weevil damage. He adds, however, that probable damage is not an actual fact and if weevil experience in past years fails to repeat, or anti-weevil weater prevails, a large crop may be expected.

Trade reports are still pessimistic. Lancashire is still under the cloud of the threatened lock-out on the wages question, and the Government has had to intervence to try and effect a settlement. Continental spinners are not moving current production, and in America many mills are working on a curailed basis. Spinsers the world over appear confident in ample supplies for the coming season, and the amount of new crop bought ahead is believed to be the smallest for many years

The market is now more than ever a weather proposition, with the weevil the only important factor. to urge against the outlook for a fully adequate crop. It can, of course, be said that the soil in America has shown evidence of exhaustion since 1914, as reflected in the big decline in the average yield, per acre since the War, and that really ideal conditions will be necessary this year to assure a bumper yield, but on the other hand the acreage this year is almost a record, fertilisers have been used extensively, and there is evidence that farmers are using more poison than ever before to combat the insect menace. Also the present crop condition is much above normal and deterioration from now onwards will have to be much more severe than last year to bring the prospective out-turn below 15,000,000 bales.

The world is however, so greatly dependent on a good crop in America this year that markets, very sensitive to bullish weather and crop news, are likely to continue well into Sepember. Sharp price upturns on crop scares may yet materialise and until the danger period is passed we maintain our preference for the long side of the commodity on all recessions.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—There have been no developments of interest in the market during the past week, and buyers generally abroad continue to mark time. The advance in Cotton prices has brought out a rather better enquiry in piece goods for India but most bids have been too low to result in business. Sales to China have been only of small dimensions and the turnover with the minor outlets has been confined to within narrow limits The uncertainty over the present lockout on the wages queston is restricting business and no improvement is expected until it is known whether or not this will take place at the end of the week.

Continent.—Germany and Central European countries report mill activity on a sharply curtailed basis and spinners about selling production. The opinion is held generally that the industry will hold its own in these countries for the next few months and may then experience a slow recovery. France, Italy and Spain report no improvement in the textile demand.

America—Mill consumption still unsatisfactory, but sales past week better approximating output. Margins still narrow although somewhat wider than five weeks ago. Mill activity now slightly below June. Garside reports daily rate of American mill consumption during June 25,300 against 27300 in May but only 21700 in June last year. Despite curtailment it still appears probable total season consumption America round 7,050,000 against 6,834000 last season.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REVIEW

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons have issued the following report:—

Government Securities.—These ruled firm during the week owing to short covering as well as a rise by one per cent. in the 3-1/2 per cent. sterling security. On our market the 3-1/2 per cent. ready Paper was quoted about annas 5 to 6 better than the 16th August settlement. The Paper is now quoting Rs. 68-4, showing an improvement by annas 15 over last week's closing. The 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan is also steady about Rs. 102/4 showing a rise of about annas 4 over last week's quotation. A large number of short sales have now been covered and we do not expect any substantial advance on present price levels. Of the other securities the 4 per cent. 1960-70 improved to Rs. 78, the 6 per cent. bonds also showing some improvement, those for 1930 being quoted at Rs. 101/10, 1931 at Rs. 102/10 and 1932 at Rs. 103/10.

The second tender for treasury bills for Rs. 150 lakhs were accepted in full at Rs. 95/0/3, Government thus obtaining a better rate than over the last issue. Further tenders for Rs. 150 lakhs will be received on Tuesday the 13th instant.

The new Municipal 5 per cent. taxable loan has been over subscribed, tenders received being of the total face value of Rs. 132 lakhs. Tenders at Rs. 87 and over were accepted, the average rate being Rs. 87/14.

The Imperial Bank balance was Rs. 32,15,23,000 which is Rs. 44 lakhs up, the cash percentage being 37.36 as against 36.29 the preceding week. The Bank rate has remained unchanged at 5 per cent since June 6.

Textile Shares:—The tone generally was steady and after minor fluctuations prices closed round about last week's quotations Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 768/12, Fazulbhoys Rs. 572/8, Pearls Rs. 358/12, Centurys Rs. 343/12, Kohinoors Rs. 195, New Greats Rs. 185, Nagpurs Rs. 486/4 and Swadeshis Rs. 420.

During the week speculators appeared to be interested chiefly in Fazulbhoys though Bombay Dyeings, Kohinoors and Pearls also came in for some of their attention. The off-take of cloth this week has been better than in the preceding one in view of the hitherto satisfactory progress of the monsoon, hopes are entertained of some further sales during the usual buying season of August-September. This favourable factor of a good monsoon is however considerably offset by the low purchasing power of the ryot and even if a goodly number of sales do take place Bombay mills do not, we are afraid, stand a good chance of effecting these sales at any appreciable margin of profit in the face of the severe competition from up-country and foreign mills. Again, there is little hope of the question of an increase in the import duty on foreign cloth coming up in time at the September session of the Legislative Assembly as the proposed investigation by Government is likely to take some time. Taking all the circumstances into consideration we see no reason for a rise in share values except speculative buying.

The following are the cloth and yarn figures for the month of June, figures given in brackets being those for the preceding month:—cloth sold and unsold 77,000 bales (82,000 bales) and Yarn sold and unsold 9,000 bales (10,000 bales).

Tata Steels:—There were again prominent this week, continued speculative buying taking up Deferred to Rs. 221/4 and Ordinarys Rs. 59/12. 2nd Prefs. which previously were weak at Rs. 72 were also forced up to Rs. 77 though subsequently they receded somewhat and are now quoted at Rs. 76-1/2, the closing quotations for Defds. and Ordys. being Rs. 220/10 and Rs. 59/10 respectively. The annual report is expected to be out in September and there is a lot of guess work being indulged in about it by the public. It is believed in well-informed circles that the profit is not likely to be over Rs. 30 lakhs as a result of the year's working and as debenture and other interest charges would be about Rs. 39 lakhs there should be a net loss of about Rs. 9 lakhs. If, as is rumoured, the previous accumulated surplus which is said to be about Rs. 41 lakhs is utilised it would be possible to declare a dividend on the 1st Preference shares absorbing about Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs, the rest being carried to the depreciation fund.

The present position of the industry and the prospects of the near future do not justify the present high price levels and except for speculative buying we see absolutely no reason for the rise that has recently taken place. There are possibilities for a further rise due to speculative activity but we would reiterate the advisability of holders unloading at every rise.

The total approximate production at Jamshedpur in July was pig iron 55,999 tons (60,899), steel ingots 38.490 (41,640), and finished steel 33,778 (30,651), including 4,356 tons rolled from foreign billets. The figures of steel rolled from foreign billets show an increase of nearly 3,000 tons over those in June. The figures given in brackets above are those for the month of June.

The following are the comparative figures of production at Jamshedpur for last four years:

Total in Tons.

For the year	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished Steel
1928-29	5,08,910	3,95,775	2,69,298
1927-28	6,44,296	5,99,565	4,08,343
1926-27	6,12,775	5,30,473	3,74,221
1925-26	5,73,000	4,70,000	3,20,000

It may be mentioned that the year 1928-29 embraced the strike period.

Cement Shares:—These kept steady at an earlier stage but were weak at the close on profit-taking, Indian Cements being quoted at Rs. 290, Bundis Rs. 19/10, Katni Ordys. Rs. 230, Katni Defds. Rs. 850, Gwalions Rs. 94/8, United Cements Rs. 76, Shahabads Rs. 150 and Punjabs Rs. 11/12.

It is unfortunate that the proposed scheme of having one selling agency for the products of the cement companies has not received complete agreement. We understand that opposition has been forthcoming from one company and unless complete unanimity is arrived at there is little chance of the proposal being given effect to. In the general interests of the industry disagreement is to be greatly deplored as the smaller companies which are unable to market their product at present price might feel compelled to sell lower to increase their sales, and this should adversely effect the position of the industry. If the scheme were accepted the objecting company may have its sales reduced by about ten per cent, but this is only a very small sacrifs which it has been asked to make in the general interests of the Indian industry. Failure to arrive at an agreement is likely to do harm to the industry, and until a favourable settlement is arrived at we would advise intending investors to wait and see.

Power Shares:—After the quick rise in the preceding week some profit-taking occurred this week and there was a slight recession of prices. Tata Hydros closing at Rs. 1113/12. Andhra Valleys Rsll 587/8, and Tata Powers at Rs. 487/8. We consider these scrips well worth going in for at every set-back.

Bank Shares:—Prices showed little change from last week. Imperials fully-paid keeping steady at Rs. 1,390, and partly-paid Rs. 345, Bank of Indias Rs. 100/4, Easterns Rs. 88, Centrals Rs. 18/12, Barodas Rs. 77, and Unions Rs. 3/5.

Miscellaneous:—There was no feature of note in this section this week. Bombay Burmahs kept steady at Rs. 738/12 and Bombay Tramways at Rs. 133/12, while Alcocks eased to Rs. 307/8.

In Cash Shares the following transaction took place during the week:—

Laxmi Rs. 1.525, Morarji Rs. 865, Kastoorchand Rs. 14. New City Rs. 68/12, Bharat Rs. 64. Premier Rs. 2/4, Bradbury Rs. 173/12, Model Rs. 88/12, Port Canning Rs. 652/8. New Mofussil Rs. 505, Sardar Carbonic Gas Preference Rs. 44/8. Broach Electricity Rs. 8/10. Gobhai Karanjia Rs. 35.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

The weekly stock Exchange review published by Moosa & Co. dated Calcutta 3rd August is as under:—

Govt. Securities.—Market was quiet. More sellers than buyers were in evidence in this section and a minimum of transaction resulted 3 1/2 per cent Government Papers had marked down further to Rs. 67/8 and 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) were on offer at Rs. 77/6 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) remained quietly steady round Rs. 102/- while all the near-dated 6 per cent issues and the New Loan of (1939-44) kept fairly steady, without much business passing.

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Percentage being 36.29 against 35.54 a week ago. Public demand shows a decrease or Rs. 197 lakhs.

Banks.—A small business was reported in the Imperial Bank fully paid up issues at Rs. 1,395/- Ex. Dividend, while the partly paid up issues changed hands at Rs. 342/- Central Banks may be placed at Rs. 19/- X D. while a small parcel of Eastern Bank's shares fetched Rs. 87/-.

Preference and Debentures.—Preference shares were mostly on offer 8 per cent B. I. Corporation (Pref.) were freely offered at Rs. 98/- while 7 per cent Bengal Telephone and 7 per cent Burn and Co., Preferences were easier in values. 8 per cent Titaghur Prf. (Rs 40 paid up) and 7 per cent Kesoram Cotton Pref. however kept steady. Jute Mills Debentures were again in request and a fair business was put through at full rates.

Railways.—Apart from some enquiry for Darjeeling Himalayan (Ordy.) shares and Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpore Railways shares there had been nothing of any interest reported here.

Cotton.—The report of the Strike in Lancashire Cotton Mills had acted as a Stimulus and this section was fairly active for some time Dunbar had moved up to Rs. 233/- but reacted later to Rs. 224/- on the rumour of a lower dividend and better strike position in Bombay while a large turnover resulted in Kesoram round Rs. 5/14. The close was however a shade easier at Rs. 5/10 in Sympathy. Bengal Nagpur had jumped up over a rupee and changed hands at Rs. 33/12 against the listed rate of Rs. 32/8.

Jute Shares.—During the early part of the week, the position of strike became more serious, and besides the mills mentioned in our last report Belliaghata, Union North, Alexandra, Soorah and Anglo-India mills were partially or wholly affected. This caused the price of ready Nine porters Hessian to touch Rs. 16/- at one time. On account of this extraordinary rise in the price of manufactured goods, Bears in Jute shares became nervous and during the last 3 or 4 days on account of heavy buying on "Bear" account and to a small extent on investment account prices of all Jute shares appreciated considerably. At th close we understand that the labourers of Soorah, Anglo-India and Union North mills have resumed work, and the probabilities are that all other mills also will resume sometime next week. With the end of strike, we expect prices of Hessians may come down and the price of Raw materia may go up. The present level of prices of Jute shares in consequence may not be maintained. Although, no wonder, if further heavy coverings may cause a temporary slight rise. The market closed steady.

It is rumoured that the dividend for the half year ended 31st July last for Alliance would be Rs. 35/- against Rs. 45/- the dividend of the previous half year.

There is nothing important to report in the Speculative section which generally ruled steady with nominal fluctuations. A large parcel of Howrah changed hands at Rs. 57/5. Howrah and Clive opened at Rs. 57/6 and Rs. 39/6, Highest Rs. 57/11 and Rs. 39/12, Lowest Rs. 57/4 and Rs. 39/4, closed steady at Rs. 57/8 and Rs. 39/8 respectively.

Raw Jute.—Market on the whole ruled steady to firm with a large inter-bazar business and the mills and the shippers shown more interest and fairly good business was put through on the basis of Rs. 10/12 and 8/4 for Europeans 3's and 4's.

The Consilidated Final Jute Outturn Forecast would be published on the 25th September next. Fluctuations in the Futures market were as under:—

Opened at Rs. 66/. Highest at Rs. 68/4, Lowest at Rs. 65/4 and closed at Rs. 67/12.

Jute Fabrics.—Hessian market ruled firm on account of continued Strike, and its extention to more mills and prices rose up about 1 1/4 points with good deal of Speculative support. Shippers took a moderate interest. Market closed quiet in anticipation of resumption of work by thr strikers of some of the mills. Shipment of Hessians for the month of July last was nearly 17 1/4 crore yards. Heavy goods also firm with Hessians but the close was quiet price were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters	Hy. Cess	B. Twills	Corn-sacks
Ouened at	Rs 14/12	19/5	36/8	37/4	37/0
Highest at	Rs 16/0	19/9	38/0	38/4	38/8
Lowest at	Rs. 14/12	19/1	36/12	37/4	37/0
Opened at	Rs. 15/1	19/1	36/12	37/8	37/4

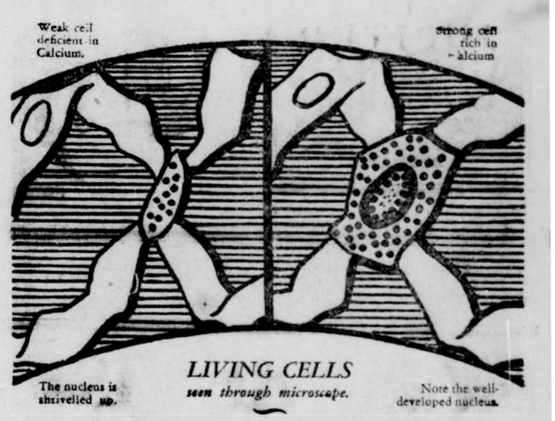
Coals.—This section, on the whole, remained quiet but steady and a limited business was put through. Amalgamated and Equitable were good features. The former from a quotation of Rs. 12/12 had marked upto Rs. 13/3 while the latter advance to Rs. 23/ over their listed rate of Rs. 22/5. Pench Valley remained steady at Rs. 32/14. Burra-Dhemo and Standard were also met with some enquiries at quotation rates. Burrakur on the other hand had to be written back to Rs. 14/4 and Raneegunge to Rs. 38/4. Bengal was quiet at Rs. 446/8 and also Bhalgora at Rs. 7/2. Samla Collieries found sellers at Rs. 7/8, while New Beerbhoom were on offer at Rs. 15/8. Athough there had been no change so far as the industry itself is concerned. Selected grade. Spot coal were in active demand while the second class coals were neglected.

Miscellaneous.—A fair turnover resulted in this section, but prices in the majority of instances, underwent no material change. Electric Supply and Mining shares were fairly well supported and full rates were paid whenever a contract was completed. Iron and Steel issues remained quiet but steady. Indian Iron and Steel were quoted at Rs. 15/12 Ex. D. and Bengal Iron at Rs. 11/4 Ex. D. Engineering issues were more or less neglected while Sugar shares were maily on offer. New Savan, however, attracted a few buyers at their low figure of Rs. 4/2. In the shipping group India General Navigation and Rly. (Ordy.) changed hands at Rs. 197/ while Port Shipping had lost a rupee and were now quoted at Rs. 24/.

Among others, Bengal Flour and Bengal Paper remained fairly steady at last quoted rates, so also Midnapore Zemindary. Ganges Rope, on the other hand had to be written up 20 points over their listed rate and were quoted at Rs. 430/. Howran Oil, Ivan Jones and Reliance Firebricks Pottery were steady features. B. I. C. Ordy. were done at 2/12 with sellers over. A small business was reported in Rubber shares at fairly steady prices.

Teas.—Sale No. 9 was held on 25th July last and the average price realised was As. 12/6 per lb. compared with an average of As. 12/11 per lb. at the corresponding sale last year. Enquiry was general and a better demand had developed.

The Undertone of this section continued steady but business was hampered owing to the difference that existed betwen buyers and sellers ideas. There are buyers of Bishnath and East India while Hatti Khara and Loobah have written back.


Weak cell deficient in Calcium.
Strong cell rich in Calcium
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution in this new, logical way— with KALZANA, the Calcium-Food

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon their health the health of your body entirely depends.

The life centre of every body-cell is called the nucleus, and is composed entirely of *Calcium* (lime). Cells kept short of Calcium become weak and offer less resistance to disease, thus encouraging ailments like general weakness (particularly in nursing and expectant mothers), skin troubles, irritable nerves, rapid decay of teeth, and menstrual disorders, etc.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 12 1929

India At the Parting of Ways

IF BRITAIN REFUSES THE GESTURE!

Mrs. Naidu Places India's Case Before America

NOTHING CAN STOP OUR PROGRESS

The Foreign Policy Association of New York held a debate on "India's Future" on 2nd March last. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Messrs. C. F. Andrews and S. K. Ratcliffe were the principal speakers, and Mr. Jaes G. McDonald occupied the Chair In introducing Mrs. Naidu he said:—

The meeting to-day is on the subject of India's Future. At many previous meeting we have had foreign speakers, but never before have we been so fortunate as to have nothing but foreign speakers. To-day we have two Englishmen and one Indian. The subject, India's Future, is ayways important, but never more important in the history of the world this at than moment when the Brtish Government is reconsidering its policy toward India, and when, according to all accounts, the Indian people are studying as they have never studied before the question of their relations with the British Empire.

It is a great pleasure to have as our first speaker one of the most distinguished of the Indian Nationalist leaders, a woman who has played a great role in the development of nationalism in her country, who is an outstanding figure in the literature of her country, who was decorated by the English King for her relief work during floods in India, and who in 1925 and 1926 was the President of the Indian National Congress. I consider it a very real privilege to introduce to you now Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S. SPEECH.

Friends, I have been told that this audience is more than ninety-nine per cen pure intellect, but I am going to make an appeal to the fraction that remains over for something more essential than mere intellect, and that is vision, imagination, understanding, sympathy and knowledge. A large amount of internationalism is to be packed into a very tiny residue. I am asked today, as one of the three foreigners about to address you, to speak on the future of India, and I have, I am told, twenty minutes, most rigorously to be enforced if I go a fraction beyond it, and the process by which it is to be enforced is to be a tug at my drapery, and I am asked to compress an epoch of human life and the past and the present and the future into a tiny epigram of the English language. However, I will try.

"I AM A FORTUNE TELLER"

"India's Future" is a title that must appeal to the imagination of the American, apparently, because I am constantly being asked, wherever I go, in hotels and in drawing-rooms on trains, whether I can tell fortunes. Being an Indian, it is necessary to be a fortune teller, as being a Greek you are a barber or a florist; or a Chinese, a laundryman. However, it is quite right, although in a sense very different from what the implication of fortune telling is in this country.

I am a fortune teller. I am creating the fortunes I foretell, and, therefore, speaking of the future of India, I am speaking like a prophet who is also a builder, one who knows the materials with which that house of life and liberty is to be erected. You, being ninety-nine and a fraction-over per cent intellect, no doubt discipline that intellect with knowledge that does not confine itself to very near areas, but does extend even into that roof of snow-covered Himalayas and the walls of the sea that surround India, and I have no doubt that you are acquainted with latest development of the great national struggle for liberty.

There is so much literature. So many people set aside their own legitimate affairs to write books about the future of India. Every nation is so concerned about the peace in India, the unity of India, the protection of India. So many mandates are revealed overnight to so many races as to why it is necessary that India shall continue to be under benevolent tutelage for a century or two longer, but it is not that aspect of the future of India which I as an Indian propose to deal with. I can only deal with India as an Indian.

SUBTLE PROPAGANDA.

All of you who read those startling purple headlines about Hindu-Muslim riots, about differences in India, divisions, sectarian quarrels, must, out of all the startling and garbled headlines, at least have realized that India has many races and many communities. The subtleties of propaganda exploit numerically the majorities and minorities, the different creeds and the different peoples, speaking different languages and worshipping, as they say, different Gods, although I was taught there was only one. They have exploited and said: Therefore, India can never be self-governing, never be free; always must the benevolent hand keep the peace within her borders, keep the enemy outside her frontiers, keep the home-fires burniing lest the ashes only remain if the benevolent hand does not tend the harth-fire of the Indian races." But the position, as far as I am concerned, as far as my people are concerned, as far as the heart of India is concerned, as far as the voice of India is concerned, is quite otherwise.

Today we stand, we, the representatives of the great Indian nation, for the inalienable birthright of the people known as liberty, for that same liberty for which America fought, for that liberty, for which America dreamt when she said: "We as a nation are your birthkin, blood of your blood and bone of your bone, yet with the right to speak politically and spiritually our own tongue in accordance with our own need and our own vision of life and progress."

Thus today the Indian National Congress, of which I am a servant, of which I had the great honour to be its chosen leader a few years ago, has made an affirmation, not put forth a plea but made a considered statement of its own intention. I see before me a leaflet that gives very briefly the gist of the act of the government of India in granting what was called an installment of reforms, bringing the very elements of discord into Indian life by the creation of that system of diarchy against which the ministers who were called upon to administer it gave the most bitter and devastating evidence.

THE SIMPLE SIMONS.

You all know too, about the Simon Commission. We called them in India the Simple Simons, because they did not realize what they had undertaken in a gay and gallant spirit when they came to India. I will just briefly tell you what the Simon Commission, outside of the technical language, stands for. The Simon Commission stands for a challenge to the self-respect of the Indian people. It stands for an intolerable insult to the manhood of the Indian people. A gentleman called Lord Birkenhead had the audacity to say from his place of authority that no Indian represented India, but that seven gentlemen, the only common bond between whom was a supreme and superb ignorance of India were to be the arbiters of India's destiny, that Lord Birkenhead and those like him were the true trustees of this great dependency, and those born and bred in India, speaking the Indian tongues, suffering the Indian wrongs, had been against us were with us and indeed in advance of us in their opposition to this challenge to India's self-respect.

BIRKENHEAD'S CHALLENGE.

Lord Birkenhead said: "You talk too much, you Indians, but I do not think it is possible, with all your talk in various languages and vernaculars about freedom and unity, that you can ever sit together and frame a common constitution that shall represent the voice of a united people." Last year we found that once too often had my Lord Birkenhead uttered his challenge. I was one of the fifteen people representing the Working Committee which is the executive of the Indian National Congress, to send an invitation to every political group in India, every Chamber of Commerce, every body of men of business who had vested political or other interests, every labour group and industrial group in the country; to the members of the European Chamber of Commerce and of the European Association, asking them to send their representatives to sit with us and define the common point of agreement on the irreducible minimum of political emancipation here and now.

More than thirty-five associations responded to the invitation and we sat last year week after week in Delhi and came to the common agreement, the minimum agreement. Our maximums vary. We belong to divers schools of political thought. There are those, as I said, who discard their feet and would fly. There are those who have to be gently shepherded along level parts at a set pace lest the palpitation of their political hearts bring sudden death. We had to deal gently with those who sought the stars and those who sought the level road, and to reconcile the e two extremes of political opinion or rather political temperament was indeed a miracle, more wonderful than fortune telling, but we succeeded. And because the passionate desire was there to find some common point of agreement, the passionate conviction was there that we and we alone must immediately affirm the faith within us.

THE NEHRU REPORT.

In May, and then later in August, we met to ratify a dratt constitution, which for want of more subtle, more adequate and expressive phraseology in the English language we are constrained to call something of the nature of a demand for dominion status. It is an entirely misleading phrase, for India is not a dominion, she is a dependency. Canada is a dominion, as are Australia, South Africa. The Nordic colour, the pale Nordic blood, the Nordic faith bind these colonies to their parents, a silken thread of memories, associations, kindred interest, common culture, but we are a foreign people.

It is only the tragedy of historic circumstances that has brought us together as subjects and master, and we feel to-day in India, all of us, that the only vindication for a nation to live is that it is free, for there can be no peace in the world unless one-fifth of the human race is free to formulate its own laws, establish its own policies, defend its own frontiers, choose its own friends, declare war against its enemies, and in all things hodl aloft that square yard of coloured rag called the flag, which is the symbol of its national honour.

Last Christmas week, the great national week, all the conferences that are associated with the national ideals, met in Calcutta and neighbouring places and ratified what their representatives had done in principle There are differences as to detail, there are majorities and minorities, small minorities who are content to take their chance, influential large majorities who are not haggling but discussing still a question for a little more representation here or a little alteration of punctuation there, but in principle, all the enlighened, politically-minded groups of Hindus Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians and Jews in India are agreed upon

(Continued on page 7.)

BOMBAY BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Photo by Mitchell.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee with Mr. J. A. Madon, Chairman.

LANCASHIRE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

LIKELIHOOD OF ARBITRATION.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald conferred for ninety minutes with Sir Horace Wilson and eight representatives of the cotton employers' negotiating committees. Nothing has been issued officially, but there is an increased likelihood of parties agreeing to arbitration.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Before flying back to Lossiemouth, yesterday evening, after the Cotton Conference, Mr. MacDonald conferred with Sir M. C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England and Mr. Lamont, the American Banker who was a member of the Young Committee.

Sir Horace Wilson returned to Manchester from Edinburgh last night and is at present in telephonic communication with Miss Margaret Bondfield. He will confer with the opposing interests in the cotton dispute on Sunday and Monday.—Reuter.

SIR H. WILSON TO REPORT TO PREMIER.

Rugby.—Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Labour, was busily engaged in Manchester on Friday, in meeting Parties to the Cotton Trade Dispute and there were many conferences but at the end of the day no tangible result could be reported. It is understood Sir H. Wilson will report to the Premier during the week-end.—B.O.W.

(Continued from Column 7.)

will join hands in praising the glories of Nana Sahib, Rani of Jansi. Sri Rama Raju and others, for after the prejudices in men's minds die away, true greatness, wherever it may be found will receive a spontaneous homage from people of all climes and nationalities. The case of Lokamanya Tilak cited by the learned Public Prosecutor, cannot be quoted against me, under the changed outlook of both Englishmen and Indians to-day. Thus, if presentation of history be a crime, I am afraid that all the history teachers in schools and colleges and the dead historians like Ball Kayee, Mallezon and others and Meadows Taylor, the English Sessions Judge of the times must be accused of the same time as myself. So it cannot be; history must be read with detachment and objectivity. —Free Press.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS LEADER

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Publication of Historical Drama Based on Facts

MR. ANNAPURNIAH QUOTES FROM HISTORY TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE

"No More Guilty Than Many Honourable English Historians"

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 11.

"If the presentation of history be a crime, then, I am afraid that all history teachers in schools and colleges and historians like Ball, Kayee, Lallizon and Medows Taylor must be accused of the same crime as myself," was the main theme of the written statement filed by Mr. M. Annapurniah, an Andhra Congress leader who stands charged under sedition section for publication of a Telegu drama entitled "Chichula Pidugu" or "Thunder Bolt of Fire" in his weekly the "Congress."

The drama, said Mr. Annapurniah, was written by a friend. Its plot was based on historical facts. In the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, Mangal Pande, a sepoy belonging to the 34th Regiment stationed at Berhampore killed two English officers and called the regiment to follow him. The Jamadar of his regiment while not supporting Mungal Pande remained a spectator. Mungal Pande was hanged by the English which was acclaimed by the sepoy of the 34th regiment with cries of "Mangal Pande Ki Jae." The historical accuracy, continued Mr. Annapurniah, cannot be questioned. Medows Taylore, retired Sessions Judge of the mutiny days has based his work "Seeta" on the same facts and has described the actions of Mangal Pande in identical terms in which the Telegu drama depicts it.

PASSAGE FROM TAYLOR'S "SEETA."

Mr. Annapurniah then gives several passages from Tayor's "Seeta" to show that the passages occurring in the Telegu drama are identical and says: Meadows Taylor described the excitement of the tunes in phraseology as "bathing in hot English blood." etc., words which the public prosecutor observed "are going beyond the limits of human decency." If Meadows Taylor had not described the picture in that way he would have utterly failed as a novelist. If a novelist had to describe such horror, how much more I ask should a dramaist have to do? I ask the Court to look at this picture and that, I mean that of Meadows Taylor, and the author of the Telegu drama. What difference is there between the two?

NO MORE GUILTY THAN HONOURABLE ENGLISHMEN

Mangal Pande indulges in filthy utterances and Colonel Neil committed barbarous deeds. And the former's faith and the latter's barbarish both constituted history. The drama in question justified neither. It only gave out the psychological picture as it was. Meadows Taylor agrees no more with the words of 'Pande' in his book than myself echo the sentiments of 'Pande' in the Telegu drama. Thus I am no more guilty than Meadows Taylor or Ball or Malleson who are all honourable Englishmen.

NEED OF STRONG LANGUAGE IN DRAMA.

Explaining his position, Mr. Annapurniah said: The views expressed by Mangal Pande are not mine. The abolition of Satee, considered to be an outrage on the chastity of Indian womanhood, by Pande and men of his age is to me a welcome blessing. The passing of the widow re-marriage act which was regarded as a sacrilege on Hindu religion has my full support and sympathy. The order to cross the seas was believed to be an insult to the Hindu religion, but I will avail myself of the opportunity to cross the seas. And yet I claim to be no less a Hindu than Mangal. Thus our views are poles asunder. Even so, while he hates Englishmen bitterly, and wants their blood, I hate English domination and not Englishmen, and for the freedom of my motherland will gladly shed my blood rather than ask for Englishmen's blood. In short, he believed in war and violence. I believe in non-violence. But diametrically opposed as we are in our views history requires the language suitable to the condition of the day, and hence the strong language used in drama. There was hatred between the Indians and the English at the time. Each wanted the blood of the other. And that picture was faithfully depicted in "Chichula Pidugu."

Parallels, if need be, can be quoted from the world's history. Reading, writing or appreciating the history of the American War of Independence cannot in any sense be interpreted as advocacy of violence. Scenes or events relating to that great struggle artistically delientated cannot be judged or acclaimed as applicable to the present-day condition. Singing the praises of Oliver Cromwell either by Englishmen or Indian is not an incitement to repeat his performances. To praise the Barons that wrested the Magna-Carta from King John or to recount the story of the execution of King Charles I is not to preach violence that lay behind both. To glorify the name of Sivajee and his endeavours to rehabilitate Hindu ascendency or to sing the praise of Rana Pratap who stemmed the tide of Mogul conquest is not to preach a Jihad against our Muslim brethren even as the celebration of the memories of Scotch heroes like Robert Bruce and Wallace, the erstwhile opponents of British domination, is not to be understood as an attempt to set the Scotts against the English or vice versa.

SIGNS OF CHANGING TIMES.

And to-day we see the glorious spectacle in England of both Englishmen and Scots joining hands to pay homage to the above-mentioned Scotch heroes even as in India Hindus and Muslims joining hartily in the commomeration of Sri Chatrapathi Sivajee. Not only this; while the very name of Sivajee was an anathema to the British Government in India, years ago, and as the Public Prosecutor observed that the late Lokamanya Tilak was taken to task for an article in his "Kesari" relating to an interview between Sivajee and Abdul Fazal, only an year ago we saw the happy event of the Governor of Bombay unveiling the Statute of Sivajee whose personality received a warm tribute from His Excellency. And I dare say, that the time will come when Englishmen and Indians

(Continutd in Column 5)

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